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Interior of the Catholic Cathedral, Baltimore.

The building was commenced in 1806, and completed as far as it now is, in 1821. Its outward length, including the portico, (not yet erected) is 190 feet; its width, including the arms of the cross, is 177 feet; and its height from the floor of the nave to the summit of the cross which surmounts the dome, is 127 feet.—In style and disposition are of the Grecian Ionic order, and it is remarkable throughout for the chaste simplicity of its design and the beautiful proportion of all its parts.

From the intersection of the arms with the body of the cross, and supported by pillars of corresponding size and form, springs a great dome of 207 feet in circumference, internally, and 231, externally. Circular caissons ornamented with rosettes, and decreasing as they approach the vertex, relieve the sameness of the internal surface of the dome, and terminate at the opening in the centre of 72 feet in circumference. Above this is the external dome, in which the windows are so arranged, that while a flood of light gushes through the opening, the cause of its reverberation are not seen from below. Between each of the supports of the principal dome, springs an elliptical arch, that at the base of the cross forming the outer line of a smaller dome, which, supported by six Ionic pillars, covers the grand altar; the triangular space between the circle and the square external wall behind the recess of the grand altar being used as vestry rooms, sacristy, &c. The left arch beneath the great dome runs back to the extremity of that arm of the cross; covers the organ gallery, which rests on four colonnade, and which contains an organ by far the largest in the United States—it has 4000 pipes and 30 stops. The opposite arch contains two galleries as above the other, the lower being supported by similar massive circular stone stair cases leading from the part of the church to the galleries. On either side of the grand altar is a large niche, in which are marble altars for the usual purposes of worship; the whole contained within a mahogany railing extending the whole width of the church.

Turning now from the altar, and proceeding from the principal entrance, we find three divisions opening from the grand dome, the principal one is covered by two succeeding domes, a larger and a smaller, and supported by pillars similar to those of the great dome—from these domes, arches open upon the side aisles forming groined arches, beneath which are the six large windows, (in feet by 8, three on either side, which light this part of the building. Over the principal entrance is a gallery for people of color, supported by five Ionic columns, corresponding with those which surround the niche of the great altar at the other extremity of the church, and the perspective of the side aisles is terminated by the two pictures: that on the right is the descent from the cross, painted by Paulin Guerin: the scene it represents is most interesting and awful—it is a present of Louis XVI. to the Archbishop—and that on the left, represents St. Louis burying his officers and soldiers, slain before Tunis. St. Louis could find no one to bury them for fear of contagion; but that heroic prince could not bear to see the bodies of so many brave men exposed to be devoured by Hyænas and birds of prey. To encourage his army, he began the work of charity, accompanied by his arm bearer and chaplain. He is represented holding the corpse of an officer, his relation, which he lays down in a rude grave made in the sand. This valuable painting is by the celebrated Steuben—Charles X. King of France, presented it to the Cathedral.

The concave of the main entrance looking towards the grand altar, is beautiful and impressive; the continuing arches and stones are all seen from the spot, gradually receding, until lost in the great dome which covers the centre of the cross, beyond which the grand altar with all its panoply seems lessened by the distance.

This splendid building was designed by that distinguished architect and mathematician, H. B. Latrobe, and built under his superintendence.

THE TOILET.

BY GREENVILLE MELLEN.

My hair—my hair—how long it is!
It covers my cousin Stella's
And some I think my mother's
As Water loves a Fountain!
It hangs about me like the night—
So says my poet Percy.
And now I'm ready for the evening dance!
I'm sure no eye can look at me!
But you, my love, will look at me!
Because when observing is the mode,
It gives his sight delight!

For oh! the most amazing is
To look the opposite sex
Down into their inmost heart,
Into mine and find no coldness.
My mother says my hair is good,
And cousin Caroline is not ill—
While Stella, and that is nothing less,
She vouches I don't flatter!
My darling mother—when in pain
I delight to take care of her—
I'll sit by her bed and read
And when I think she's sleepy
I'll turn down the lamp and leave her
That you in peace may slumber.
My hair—my hair—well, Amy, say
And put it up in manner,
And here, to shadow to my eye,
And gently dim the lustre,
And weave a braid in here and there,
To form a contrast,
For I must do some new disguise
This evening at the ball
I must, I had one ill usage now,
To keep in my mirth,
But Percy says to-night will show
A host of every grace,
And since, when wandering away
This steady tale of mine,
I found him in his study
A gem would look divine—
He thought upon such noble forms
To give to our new kingdom—
"I would that all the fair should stream,
My Lord before coming!
Time! Time!—the hour—the hour is done,
The night—the night draws on!
Now put the coronet together,
And call my maids below,
And in a gown as all beside,
A fairy I'll never stop,
Rubies at once a loyal custom,
Let what will be nothing.

Upon success, not upon opinion, depends the happiness of mankind; and controversies merely speculative are of small importance in themselves, however they may have sometimes heated a theologist, or provoked a faction.

THE MOON.

The twenty-third number of Harper's Family Library, which has just been issued, is principally to "the Sacred History of the World, as displayed in the Creation and subsequent events, to the Deluge, by Sharon Turner." It is a valuable volume, and such as cannot but be read with profit, mental and moral. We annex a brief and interesting extract:—

The substance of the moon is not known to us than that of the brighter luminary. Its volume is forty-nine times greater than that of the whole earth. There is ground for supposing that it is solid at its surface, for it appears, through telescopes, as an arid mass, on which some have thought they could perceive the effects even of the explosions of volcanoes. There are mountains on the surface of the moon, which rise to the height of nearly two miles: and it has been inferred that it has deep cavities, like the basins of our seas.

Men on board a ship, while lying in the moonlight with their faces exposed to the beams, often have their muscles spasmodically distorted, and their mouths drawn awry; others have been so injured in their sight as to lose it for several months. "Fish hung up all night in the light of the moon, when eaten next day, has occasioned violent sickness and excruciating pains." The Baptist missionaries mention that he who has slept in the moonlight is heavy when he awakes, and as if deprived of his senses.—This corresponds with what Plutarch notices:—"Every body knows that those who sleep abroad under the influence of the moon are not easily waked, but seem stupid and senseless."

Plutarch's notices are:—"The moon has some influence on flesh; meat corrupts sooner in the moon-light than in the sun—nurses are cautious of exposing their infants to the moon-beams—women brought to bed at full moon have easy labours—hence Diana, or the moon, was made the goddess of child-birth; and Timotheus says, 'And by the moon, which lessens the pains of women'—the carpenters refuse trees cut in full of the moon, as softer—farmers usually thrash their wheat in the wane: it is then drier and bears the flail better; in the full, it is moist and bruised—dough leavens sooner in the full—at this time most dew falls. Hence the poet Alcman calls the dew 'the daughter of the air and of the moon.'"—Plutarch's Sympos. lib. iv. quest. 6. I observe that Mr. Edmonstone, who had lived thirty years in the forests of Demerara, remarks that trees cut in the full moon split, and the wood soon rots.

The aerolites, or great stones that fall occasionally from the air, are either consolidated in the atmosphere, or come to us from the moon, which many philosophers think probable. Mr. Hazle calculates, that a body projected from the surface of the moon with the velocity of 6,000 feet in a second, would be carried beyond the attraction of its mass as now ascertained; that is, a force capable of projecting a body a little more than a mile and a half in a second. But cannon balls have been impelled half a mile in a second. Therefore a projectile force three times greater than that of cannon, would move a body from the moon beyond the point of equal attraction, and cause it to reach the earth. But a force equal to this is often exerted by our earthly volcanoes and subterraneous steam. Notes to La Place, vol. ii. p. 920. Hence, there is no impossibility of their coming from the moon; but yet I think the aerial consolidation more probable.

THE COUNTESS OF DESMOND.

Catherine Fitzgerald, who married the twelfth Earl of Desmond, in the reign of Edward IV., and danced with the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., lived to the very extraordinary age of one hundred and fifty-five years. The beauty and vivacity of the Countess of Desmond, rendered her an object of general admiration, at a period of life when all other women are considered unfit for society; and historians confidently assert that she had passed her hundredth year before she left off dancing and mixing in the gayest circles. She resided at Inchiquin, and held her pinnature from many successive Earls of Desmond, until the family being by an attainder deprived of the estate, she was reduced to poverty; but feeling few of the infirmities of age, although then one hundred and forty years old, she crossed the channel of Bristol, and travelling up to London, laid her cause before King James the First, and solicited relief, which she obtained.

Praise is like sunbeams; a little whiff of it, said by another, is very agreeable—but when a man holds a whole turn of it to your nose, it is a stink, and strikes you down.

LAURA.

On Sunday in the Holy week, at the time of Matins, Petrarch beheld at the church of the monastery of St. Clair, in Avignon, a young lady whose charms absorbed and captivated his attention. She was dressed in green, and her robe was embroidered with violets. Her face, her air, her gait, seemed somewhat more than mortal. Her person was delicate, her eyes tender and sparkling, and her eyebrows black as ebony. Golden locks waved over her shoulders, which were whiter than snow; her ringlets were interwoven with the fingers of love. Her neck was finely formed, and her complexion, which art would vainly attempt to imitate, animated by the tints of nature. When she opened her mouth, you perceived the beauty of pearls, and the sweets of roses. She was full of graces. Nothing was so soft as her looks, so modest as her carriage, so touching as the sound of her voice.—An air of gaiety and tenderness breathed around her, but so pure and happily tempered, as to inspire every beholder with the sentiments of virtue, for she was chaste as the spangled dew-drop of the morn. Such was the amiable Laura!

This lady, to whom the genius of Petrarch has given immortal celebrity, appears to have been the daughter of Audibert de Noves, a chevalier. Her family held the first rank at Noves, a town of Provence, two leagues from Avignon. Laura possessed a house in that city, where she passed a part of the year. Her father had left her a handsome dowry, to be given to her on her marriage, which took place when she was very young, (through the authority and influence of her mother), with Hugues de Sade, whose family was originally of Avignon, where they held the first offices. It was not till after marriage, that Petrarch beheld her; and hence the severity with which she regarded his passion. While Petrarch concealed in his bosom the love with which Laura had inspired him, he owns that she treated him with kindness; but when she discovered the state of his mind, she behaved to him, he avers, with great severity. Awed by the chastity of her conduct and manners, Petrarch had not dared to speak of his feelings; but Laura, on perceiving that he followed her every where, and directed towards her his ardent glances, solicitously avoided him; and if by accident he approached her in public, immediately left the place, or covered herself with her veil. His attentions became at length so embarrassing, that she felt constrained to forbid him to see or to speak to her. Petrarch, convinced that distance alone could enable him to obey so cruel an injunction, determined to take a long journey; but scarcely had he quitted Avignon, before he repented of his purpose, and could with difficulty prevent himself from returning. During his excursion, the image of Laura was present to his thoughts. He had to pass, on his return, through a part of the forest of Ardennes, which was rendered more particularly dangerous, by the inroads from a war between the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, which disputed with each other the sovereignty of Moulines. Petrarch, however, took no guard; alone, and unarmed, wholly occupied by his passion, he traversed, unconcerned, the most gloomy recesses of the forest. "Love," said he, "enlightened the shades of Ardennes, where Laura appeared in every object, and was heard in every breeze." On approaching Lyons, he beheld the Rhone with transport, for in its course to the sea, it bathed the walls of Avignon, which contained his Laura. He had flattered himself that absence might have softened the obduracy of Laura, and that she would behold him on his return with great complacency. Of the disappointment of this hope, he bitterly complains, and compares his mistress to the snow on which the sun has not beamed. "It is now," says he, "seven years that I have sighed night and day for Laura, without hope of being able to touch her heart."

It is the natural effect of a romantic and tender passion, to render common society distasteful to its victim. Petrarch quitted Avignon in despair, and immured himself in the shades and caverns of Vaucluse. "The more desert and savage the scene around me, the more lively," says he, "is the form in which Laura presents herself to my view. The mountains, the woods, and the streams, are not witness my anguish." The sentiment which preyed on his heart, undermined his health, and sapped the springs of life; the idea of death, and of a future state, presented itself to his imagination, ever lively and enthusiastic, and opposed itself to the fervours of love. He now lamented the time which he had wasted in this pursuit, and determined to conquer a passion which indulgence, habit, and association, had too firmly interwoven with the whole texture of his mind. To assist him in his resolution, he had recourse to a monk, Dennis de Borgheritis, a native of Italy, a man distinguished for his talents, and to whom Petrarch was greatly attached. Father Dennis said all that wisdom could dictate, or that ingenuity could devise, to heal the wounded mind of his penitent; but the eloquence of the good father was, by one glance from Laura, obliterated from the mind of his pupil. One day, having met him by accident, she looked on him with great kindness. A favour so unexpected, restored him to happiness, and vanquished in a moment his boasted resolution. He now again sought her in public, when she behaved to him with more ease. He wished to speak to her of his sentiments; but the dignity of her manner repressed and awed him. Laura desired to be beloved by Petrarch, but with a refinement that should prevent him from any expressions of his feelings. If ever he attempted to violate this respectful silence, she treated him with the utmost severity; but when she saw him afflicted, in despair, and too much discouraged, some trifling complacency, a word, a gesture, were sufficient to reanimate him. It was by this refined species of coquetry, if so harsh a term may be allowed, that Laura, without stain to her honour, kept alive, for twenty years, the passion of a man of impetuous character, whose morals, previous to his acquaintance with her, had not been irreproachable.

On the 6th of April, 1348, Petrarch was at Verona, when, in a dream towards the morning, he seemed to behold Laura, and held with her a long conversation. "Her appearance," says he, "was like the spring, and her head was crowned with oriental pearls. As she drew near to me, she sighed, and gave me a hand which had long been the object of my tenderest wishes. "Do you recollect," she asked, "her who, by engaging the affections of your youth, led you from the common road of life?" While she spoke these words, which were accompanied with an air of modesty and earnestness, she sat down under a laurel and a beech, by the side of a brook, and commanded me to place myself by her. Having informed her lover that she was no longer an inhabitant of this world, and reproved his grief, "To the spotless soul," continued she, "death is the deliverance from a darksome prison: it is no more than a sigh, or a short passage, from one life to another. In the flower of my youth, when you loved me most, and when life was decked out in all its charms, then was it bitter, compared with the sweetness of my death. I felt at this moment more joy than an exile returning to his wished-for country. There was but one idea afflicted me—I was to leave you. I was moved with compassion." "Ah!" replied I, "in the name of that truth by which you were governed while on earth, and which you now more clearly distinguish in the bosom of him to whom all things are present, tell me, I conjure you, whether love gave birth to this compassion." Scarcely had I ceased to speak, when I beheld those heavenly smiles which have been at all times the messengers of peace. "You have ever," said she, with a sigh, "possessed my heart, and shall continue to possess it." I had only time to add, "My sufferings are full recompensed; but I cannot live without you; I would, therefore, know whether I shall soon follow you?" She was already in motion to depart, when she said, "If I mistake not, you shall remain a long time upon earth."

The anguish of Petrarch after this vision, was extreme. He waited with impatience for news from Avignon; but a pestilence which prevailed within its walls, had put a stop to all communications. On the 19th of May, 1348, he at length received, while at Parma, a letter from a friend who resided in the same city with Laura, and who informed him that she died of the plague on the 6th of April, the very day on which the vision had appeared to him. She expired gently, and without a struggle. After death, she appeared as one who slumbers: death had not discomposed the serenity of her features. "Her soul to heaven," says Petrarch, "was not to seek in death; she had long known and walked in its paths."

His grief for her loss, susceptible minds may conceive. "I dare not think of my condition," says he; "much less can I speak of it. It convinces me that there is no longer any thing worthy of living for. Since the strongest cord of my life is broken, with the grace of God, I shall easily renounce a world where my cares have been deceitful, and my hopes vain and perishing."

For the Saturday Evening Post.

ANSWER!!

To "Oaley the treasure's, &c."

Sadly the Troubadour came from the war,
Mournful the strains that awoke his guitar,
Saying, "From distant lands lither I come,
Alas! no bright lady here welcomes me home"

She in her cold bed quietly sleeps,
Faintly the surrowing Troubadour weeps
Saying "Away from me, love, thou hast flown,
My life is obscured, for its day-star is gone."

See! see! the Troubadour lies with the dead,
On, in the battle-field coldly he's laid,
Saying, "My lady love to thee I come,
Receive me, dearest, welcome me home."

C. W****.

From the Western Tourist.

A FEW DESULTORY SKETCHES

Of the Character and Manners of the

REV. MR. BASCOM,

OF THE METHODIST E. CHURCH.

It is a pleasing thought, and one that affords a high sense of gratification to every intelligent and reflecting mind, that the character of the West for displays of eloquence is not surpassed by any other portion of our country, even where the lights of science and philosophy have long shed their mingled radiance in a more eminent and superior degree. We presume there can be nothing invidious or selfish in the remark, that here in the west is a genial soil, which, by the ordinary means of culture, is peculiarly fitted for the rapid growth and ripened maturity of genius; and in order to sustain the verity of this position, we have only to appeal to such demonstrations as are constantly afforded us in all the multiplied relations of life.

The philosopher of Fernay has wisely observed, that all activity, whether of body or mind, takes its rise from necessity: and to this cause may be attributed, in part, much of that distinction which extraordinary developments of intellect so usually confer among us. If we enquire after the early history of those men who have so eminently distinguished themselves in public orators, and who have excited the wonder and admiration of listening multitudes, we shall almost invariably find, that they have come forward by the unassisted energies of their own minds, independent in a great degree of those extrinsic aids that are attainable only through the propitious smiles of fortune. Such seems to have been the destiny which has thus far marked the career of this eminent young man, who forms the subject of this notice.

Mr. Bascom's personal appearance is gainly and prepossessing. He is of the middle stature, and exhibits, when standing or walking, a firm, dignified, and stately mien. His constitution is naturally robust and vigorous, and is always marked with strong indications of good health. There is nothing in his stature or figure, that does not perfectly harmonize with the rules of exact proportion. His head and features are of the finest mould, and at once bespeak for him a place in the scale of intellect, that does not injustice to his frame. His forehead is full and ample, with a cast of elevation that is graceful and comely. The eyebrows are high, arched, and slightly prominent, and beneath their inflection is an eye that has all the penetration and clearness of a tropical beam. It is altogether impossible to conceive of the effect produced in his pulpit exhibitions by the varied expressions of his eye, according as it reposes on his audience with the serene and unclouded brilliancy of sunshine, or is kindled into lightning and tempest by some powerful and tremendous appeal.

In private circles where there may chance to be a promiscuous assemblage of persons, it is Mr. Bascom's manner to act with a good deal of coyness and restraint. He chooses rather to abstract himself from the sociabilities of the undistinguished crowd, than to participate freely in the rounds of conversations. It is only when he is surrounded by a few select friends, that he relaxes from these habits of reserve, and with an easy familiarity that relieves from all embarrassment, and a liveliness of humor that banishes every feeling of dulness, he becomes the body and soul of the most agreeable and enlightened colloquy. He has a warm heart, and one that has never proved faithless to the high claims of confiding friendship. If it falls in his way to oppose a rival sentiment that is respectfully offered, he treats it with the utmost deference and candor; but to indignity and scorn he is keenly sensitive, and the aggressor can never escape without feeling the force of a rebuke, that is generally given with the most untempered and unpitying severity. To a mind like his, endowed with all the finer sensibilities of our nature, and forever buoyant on some ethereal spring of action, there can be nothing attached that is low or grovelling, or that would sink it from the elevation of its high-born destiny.

In coming now to speak of Mr. Bascom in the more important relations of the pulpit, we are bound to consider him, under every aspect, as a man whose characteristic department is perfectly singular and unique. When he first rises before his audience, he surveys it with a rapid, pervading glance, as though he were taking a sort of judicial cognizance of the moral condition of every mind. To those who have not been accustomed to hear him, there appears to be a show of promptness and hurry in his manner, that is not altogether suited to the grave and serious responsibilities of his station. The attitude of his body in the opening of his subject, as well as through all its progressive stages, is naturally bold and confident, and often assumes in its frequent variations, and dignity and grace that is strikingly imposing. The mind is not suffered, however to linger long in the contemplation of the speaker, before it is suddenly arrested by some brilliant scintillation of thought, which powerfully charms and captivates by its superior elegance and beauty.

Mr. Bascom has a soft, clear tonsel, and musical voice, yet sufficiently strong and commanding to be distinctly heard at a remote distance. When not overstrained by a feeling of too great excitement, the harmony of its cadence is never interrupted or broken; but it permitted to rise to an unnatural swell, it becomes slightly harsh and dissonant. In his delivery, as in every thing else that concerns his public administrations, he yields to the impetuous and all subduing sway of his own incomparable genius. It is truly wonderful with what a rapid momentum he moves along. Sometimes like a sweeping flood-tide that rolls silently onward in its unobstructed course, and at others like the awful heaving of a cataract, that roars, and breaks, and rends every thing that comes within the scope of its sublime operation. It is owing in all probability to the unusual speed and quickness of his delivery, that the public have not been oftener furnished with specimens of his unrivalled and stirring eloquence, for it is very certain that the most dexterous stenographer would be greatly puzzled to follow him. His action has all that ease and energy that spontaneously flows from a heart, warmed into transport by the fervors of a pure and unaffected devotion.

Mr. Bascom has strong reasoning powers. In most of his efforts in this way he has exhibited a mastery skill in conducting the argumentative divisions of his subject, but it is only on fit and proper occasions, that he chooses to employ his great and superior abilities. When he addresses himself to the judgment and understandings of men, he does it in the true philosophic spirit of the times, and discovers no other object in view, but to convince them of those weighty and momentous truths, embraced in the sacred character of his commission. He has ever been remarkable for the facility with which he amplifies and carries out his thoughts on all points of critical and abstruse examination. There is no sentiment however abstract and metaphysical that can elude the searching inquisition of his ingenuous and comprehensive mind. He is no bigot in theology, but has ever been liberal and tolerant to the opinions of others, except where those opinions do plainly and palpably contravene the generally acknowledged axioms of the gospel. As to the principles of infidelity, when openly avowed, he has never been lenient or sparing, but by a cogency of argument not to be resisted, and a keenness of satire not to be endured, he has seldom failed in putting to the route its boldest champions.

In his style, it does not appear that Mr. Bascom has copied after any living model. It is in this particular more than any other, that he stands insulated and alone. If, indeed, it can be said he has practised upon any model, it must be the great master of the Grecian school. But it is strikingly obvious to the hearer, that he has never once thought of conforming to the usages of this or any other country. He has perfectly at command all the varied stores of language, and generally makes his selections with good taste and judgment. If his style be faulty, it is not being sufficiently close and sententious. But any attempt to improve upon it, would be like improving on the tints of the rainbow, or giving an additional lustre to the sparkling qualities of the diamond. The numerous assemblies he has addressed, in the eastern and western sections of our country, can witness to the sublime and impassioned strokes of his oratory. There is no man, perhaps, who has more successfully cultivated this talent than Mr. Bascom. In the conclusion, or peroration of his sermons, there is a grandeur and magnificence that beggars all description. It is then he develops all his powers, and by the resistless operation of some heaven-inspiring impulse, he cleaves the hearts of the enraptured and astonished multitude. For these rare endowments of mind he is alone indebted to the beneficence of nature, and his own unwearied exertions. Although he has never received what is called a classical education, nor could boast of those academical titles, which are sometimes bestowed on the merest tyro in learning, yet he has dug deep enough into the treasures of science, to hold a respectable rank among the first men of our country. In proof of this, we have only to refer to the pre-eminent station he held but a few years ago, as *Principal* in one of the eastern colleges, and to the learned professorship he now holds, in a similar institution in the west. Take him altogether, from his first outset in life to the present time, and we are furnished with examples of moral and intellectual greatness, that is rarely attained to, even under dispensations more favourable to improvement. And judging from his growing literary reputation, we might venture to predict, that he is yet to become no less distinguished in the halls of science, than he is justly celebrated for his superior powers in the pulpit.

P.

A PASSAGE FROM MRS. TROLLOPE.

We found leisure yesterday to look over a larger portion of "*Domestic Manners of the Americans*," as re-published by the Harpers. We took occasion a few days since, after having read but a few pages of the work, to express the opinion that the exaggerations which distinguished it were not so great as they had been represented by most of our contemporaries. This was an error imbibed from the partial perusal alluded to, which we hasten to correct. As a whole, the work is a glaring and ridiculous issue of falsehoods, with just enough truth intermingled to satisfy the reader that the whole work is not an invention, but the offspring of a strongly prejudiced mind, if not of a malignant disposition. No American can read it but with indignation, and yet all must consider indignation not the proper feeling to be excited by such palpable misstatements. Nevertheless amuses, but the amusement is of the same description as would spring from a first perusal of Gulliver's travels. Yet for all this there occasionally occurs a chapter written with force, and not departing from truth. But these are few and far between, and only thrown out to deceive the reader into a belief of the other portion of the production. We annex a passage as a specimen. The statements it contains are about as accurate as those made in four-fifth of the chapters throughout the volume.

I do not speak of the police of the Atlantic cities: I believe it is well arranged: in New York it is celebrated for being so; but out of the range of their influence, the contempt of law is greater than I can venture to state, with any hope of being believed.—Treason, assault, robbery, nay, even murder, are often committed without the slightest attempt at legal interference.

During the summer that we passed most delightfully in Maryland, our rambles were often restrained in various directions by the advice of our kind friends, who knew the manners and morals of the country. When we asked the cause, we were told, "There is a public-house on that road, and it will not be safe to pass it."

The line of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal passed within a few miles of Mrs. B****'s, residence. It twice happened during our stay with her, that dead bodies were partially concealed near it. The circumstance was related as a sort of half-hour's wonder; and when I asked particulars of those who, on one occasion, brought the tale, the reply was, "Oh he was murdered, I expect; or may-be he died of the canal fever; but they say he had the marks of being throttled." No inquest was summoned; and certainly no more sensation was produced by the occurrence than if a sheep had been found in the same predicament.

The abundance of food and the scarcity of hanging were also favourite topics, as proving their superiority to England. They are both excellent things, but I do not admit the inference. A wide and most fertile territory, as yet but thinly inhabited, may easily be made to yield abundant food for its population: and where a desperate villain knows, that when he has made his town or his village "too hot to hold him," he has nothing to do but travel a few miles west and be sure of finding plenty of beef and whiskey, with no danger that the law shall follow him, it is not extraordinary that executions should be rare.

Once during our residence at Cincinnati, a murderer of uncommon atrocity was taken, tried, convicted, and condemned to death. It had been shown on his trial, that some years before he had murdered a wife and child, at New Orleans, but little notice had been taken of it at the time. The crime which had now thrown him into the hands of justice was the recent murder of a second wife, and the chief evidence against him was his own son.

The day of his execution was fixed, and the sensation produced was so great from the strangeness of the occurrence (no white man having ever been executed at Cincinnati,) that persons from sixty miles' distance came to be present at it.

Meanwhile, some uncommonly good people began to start doubts as to the righteousness of hanging a man, and made application to the governor of the state* of Ohio to commute the sentence into imprisonment. The governor for some time refused to interfere with the sentence of the tribunal before which he had been tried; but at length, frightened at the unusual situation in which he found himself, he yielded to the importunity of the Presbyterian party who had assailed him, and sent off an order to the sheriff accordingly. But this order was not to reprieve him, but to ask him if he pleased to be reprieved, and sent to the penitentiary instead of being hanged.

The Sheriff waited upon the criminal, and made his proposal, and was answered, "If any thing could make me agree to it, it would be the hope of living long enough to kill you and my dog of a son: however, I wont agree; you shall have the hanging of me."

The worthy sheriff, to whom the ghastly office of executioner is assigned, and all in his power to persuade him to sign the offered document, but in vain, he obtained nothing but abuse for his efforts.

The day of execution arrived; the place appointed was the side of a hill, the only one cleared of trees near the town; and many hours before the time fixed, we saw it entirely covered by an immense multitude of men, women, and children. At length the hour arrived, the dismal cart was seen slowly mounting the hill, the noisy throng was hushed into solemn silence; the wretched criminal mounted the scaffold, when again the sheriff asked him to sign the acceptance of the commutation proposed; but he spurned the paper from him, and cried aloud, "Hang me!"

Mid-day was the moment appointed for cutting the rope; the sheriff stood, his watch in one hand, and a knife in the: the hand was lifted to strike, when the criminal shoutly exclaimed, "I sign;" and he was conveyed back to prison, amid the shouts, laughter, and ribaldry of the mob.

I am not fond of hanging, but there was something in all this that did not look like the decent dignity of wholesome justice.

ORIGINAL.

THE BROKEN HARP.

Gently, sighing winds of heaven
Gently strike each sunder'd string:
Trembling through it, sire of even,
Wake the plaintive harp to sing.

Sparkling dew-drops on them linger,
Twine ye flowers its chords among,
Angels, with your fairy finger
Wake the plaintive harp to song.

Nay, 'tis vain, no winds of heaven
Can its broken chords unite,
Nor the dewy airs of even
Bid the plaintive harp delight.

Never shall minstrels' sweetest numbers
Thrill again to holy joy,
Or each arous'd from dreamy slumbers,
The plaintive harp's expiring sigh.

Hollow, murmuring, sunlight breezes
Whence through each sever'd chord,
O'er its strings the dew-drop freezes,
Show the plaintive harp's destroy'd.

C. H. W.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE JERSEY SUIT,

In Court of Chancery.

We find in the fortieth number, volume fifth, of the Orthodox "Friend," some notice of this important lawsuit, which that part of the society of Friends called Orthodox, have for several years been waging against their brethren, with a zeal worthy of a better cause, in order to recover the whole of a small school fund, belonging to the preparative meeting of Chesterfield, in New Jersey, when Friends* of that preparative meeting, composing about two-thirds of the whole, at the time the Orthodox seceded from them, offered to give them their full share in proportion to their numbers.

It seems the two Judges, on whom the decision of this case devolved, have at length given it in favor of that part of the Society called Orthodox, who are congratulating themselves "that a decision (as they say) so favorable to the cause of truth, and the interests of religion, has been obtained."†

We have not yet seen the decision of the Judges, and shall forbear at present, much animadversion upon it. But we would remind our Orthodox friends, that when Judge King, of Philadelphia, gave his opinion decidedly against them, when they cast into prison some of our friends, for entering their own burial ground; they could then exclaim, "That human judgment is fallible, and that all men are liable to be biassed by personal attachments, or the hope of promoting favorite measures, are observations which a thorough knowledge of mankind long since suggested, and which daily experience only serves to confirm and settle.‡ They then go on with severe strictures on the opinion of the learned Judge; as we suppose, they apprehended it was not "favorable to the cause of truth, and the interests of religion"—at least, it was not so to their cause; and yet we may suppose from their subsequent conduct in that case, and in the case of Green street meeting-house, their better judgment must have shewn them, that in a legal point of view, Judge King was in the right—by their withdrawing the suits and paying the costs, without risking a decision in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Their whole force then seemed to be directed to the prosecution of the Jersey suit, in Chancery, where there would be an unbounded latitude in the nature of the evidence they should offer; and the great mass of testimony contained in Foster's Reports, abundantly shewed with what unabated party zeal, they have endeavored to stigmatize friends with opprobrious epithets, and as holding spurious doctrines; and having departed from the ancient faith and discipline of the Society, and claiming to themselves, to be the legitimate successors of Fox and Barclay—but at the same time were scarcely willing to acknowledge Penn as a legitimate standard of Orthodox faith.§

On the other hand, Friends have had to come forward against these false imputations, in defence of their just rights; and in their testimony have given a full exposure of the arbitrary rule and overbearing conduct of the Orthodox party, which Friends contend has been the foundation of the controversy, and the *primary* cause that has led to the separation in the Society.—They have endured a long and harrassing lawsuit, which has now been determined by two Judges of the Orthodox party's own choosing; and considering the society to which those Judges belong, without in the least degree impeaching the purity of their intentions, we will not undertake to say, that *sectarian* prejudices, so prevalent in the human mind, may not have had some sway in influencing their judgments on this important question.

If we have been rightly informed of the decision, that of Judge Ewings, was principally founded on the circumstance of Friends having left the ancient yearly meeting place in Arch street, and that of Judge Drake, on the proof the Orthodox had brought forward, that the doctrines of Elias Hicks, were not the doctrines of the ancient Society of Friends; and that the witnesses on the part of Friends, would not go into an examination, on account of doctrines, &c. With regard to the first, if that be the learned Judge's opinion, he has at once pronounced judgment on their Orthodox brethren of New York and Baltimore yearly meetings, who, being but a small minority, left their stated places of meeting during the sessions of the yearly meeting, and set up meetings elsewhere, "unauthorised by society, and unknown to its discipline."‖ And if it is also inconsistent with common right and common sense, that a Society, composed of more than twenty-six thousand, should divide, and more than eighteen thousand of them, from certain causes not under their control, which is abundantly shewn by the witnesses on the part of Friends, should conclude to hold their yearly meeting in another place than Arch street, Philadelphia, and the greater number still professing the same principles, acknowledging the same discipline, supporting the same testimonies, and calling themselves by the same name, should not be considered as the legitimate Society of Friends, in preference to a small minority, who claim to themselves exclusively that title. This is a question which every intelligent and unprejudiced mind will be hard set to reconcile either with reason, religion, or the commonly accepted opinions of mankind; and in a legal point of view, with the excellent principles of our republican government.¶

With regard to Judge Drake's opinion, from what we have heard, we will observe that Friends from the beginning of the examination of witnesses in this suit, entered their protest against any questions being put respecting "Religious opinions and doctrines," as irrelevant to this cause,** and concerning which, no temporal court in this country, had any right to interfere.†† Notwithstanding which, the witnesses on the part of Friends, were frequently harrassed in their cross examination, which was protracted to an unreasonable length, with questions of this nature; but their refusal to answer, was not on the ground of fearing investigation, or a wish to conceal their doctrines, but upon conscientious scruples, and in strict conformity to the ancient practice of the Society, not to submit their doctrines and religious faith, to the judgment of weak and fallible men; or the decision of any temporal tribunal on earth, who are abundantly liable "to err in judgment, and stray in vision."

The Society of Friends believe with the Apostle, that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned. But he that is spiritual, judgeth all things, yet he himself, is judged of no man." The Society of Friends have no wish to conceal their doctrines, or to hide them under the bed or bushel—they hold the same fundamental doctrines their predecessors have ever done; and the volumes of extemporaneous discourses of Elias Hicks, and other eminent ministers of the Society of latter years, which have been recorded in short hand and published to the world by individuals, will abundantly shew to the unprejudiced and spiritually minded reader, that they contain the vital and fundamental principles held forth by Fox, Barclay, Penn, Pennington, Whitehead, Baily, and many others of that day, who promulgated to the world, the glorious doctrine of "Christ within, the hope of glory—the wisdom of God, and the power of God."

On the other hand, the Orthodox have, in their evidence, went largely into an exhibit of their doctrines, and submitted them to the judgment of a *temporal court*. We wish no controversy with them about doctrines—they are welcome to enjoy their own opinions; but were we disposed to enter into an examination of them, it would be easy to shew that they have departed in many things from the simple ground of our early Friends. They have wandered on the barren mountains of an outward religion, and soared aloft in the airy regions of speculative theology, and strained every nerve to support some peculiar views which the society of Friends have never considered as essential doctrines in the christian religion, as professed by them. We wish the impartial and spiritually minded reader also to examine (if his patience will hold out) their great mass of testimony contained in Foster's Reports, and compare it with the plain and simple doctrines of our early friends above named.

The Orthodox, in the paper first alluded to, seemed to imply that the decision of this cause "involved the peace, harmony, and right of property, of every religious society in our country." Strange doctrine indeed! Are they so weak as to suppose that all other property in the society of Friends, and in all other societies, will be given up to those claiming to be the Orthodox church, in consequence of this decision, or that any thing, as regards property, will be decided, but the small fund of Chesterfield Preparative Meeting. If they do they will be grievously disappointed. The people of this country are not yet prepared to submit to ecclesiastical domination—and the good citizens of New Jersey will no doubt take the alarm, and pursue measures to protect their civil rights against the insidious encroachments, of protecting sectarian principles by the strong arm of the law. Friends have never desired any more than their proportionate share of the property in question—they have made the most friendly overtures for an amicable settlement with their Orthodox brethren†—and in this they have been actuated not only by the genuine principles of Quakerism, and in strict accordance with their discipline, but also entirely consistent with the genuine principles of our republican government.

They caution their members not to be exalted and triumph in their late success, but receive it "with christian meekness and humility." This was good advice to be sure—but they ought to have told them at the same time, that perhaps the *bitterness of death* was not yet past—that Friends in defence of their just rights have appealed from the decision of the two judges to the high Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, which we understand is composed of the Governor and Council of fourteen, wherein it is expected there may be an impartial decision, or at least less subject to be influenced by sectarian prepossessions and prejudices.

Preparations we understand are making to publish the late decision, together with the arguments of Counsel on the side of the Orthodox; but we would ask an intelligent and discerning public to suspend their judgment until there is a *final decision*, and they may have an opportunity of hearing the counsel on both sides.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Mr. Ouseley, who, not long since, was a member of the British Legation at Washington, and married an American lady, has published in London, a thin octavo volume on the statistics of the United States. He is a sensible writer, friendly to this country; and whose object seems to be the rectification of the misstatements which have been made by other foreigners in relation to our government, taxation, and so forth. We have read his tract with some interest; he has formed a correct estimate of our institutions and resources, though he does not, we think, communicate all the useful information which was within his reach. He is much commended in several of the London journals, for his temperate candor and the great success of his explanations. The London Metropolitan holds this language—

"Mr. Ouseley has satisfactorily proved several important points hitherto denied. The most important are, that elections are carried on in America without confusion and without bribery; that the expenses of the Government are less than in any other country; that the Agrarian law is not very likely to be insisted upon, as supposed by the Quarterly, where land is to be had for little or nothing; that the clerical body is well organized, and moderate in its expenses; that the Quarterly Review is prej

For the Saturday Evening Post.

To the Friends of Education.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a Town Meeting of the *Friends of a Good System of Education*, held in Philadelphia, the 15th of June, 1833, a Committee of Correspondence was appointed to take the subject of Education under their especial care, with the view of corresponding with the members of the Legislature in relation to the adoption of an Education Bill, and to lay before that body such facts and information as would tend to promote the welfare of the community in general. The committee met soon after their appointment, and organized by electing Mr. JOHN W. ROBERTS, Esq. chairman, and HUGH MARTIN, secretary.

The committee feeling, with their fellow citizens of the community, the deepest interest in the promotion of the cause of Education, and being sensible of the necessity of strong and vigorous action, in order, if possible, to secure the passage of an effective bill for the above purposes, at the time approaching session of the legislature, after a free interchange of sentiment, agreed upon the appointment of two sub-committees, for the following purposes:—

1. The first sub-committee were directed to draft an Education Bill, suited to the wants and exigencies of the State, and calculated to meet the views of the people at large, and the disposition of the legislature, without, if practicable, creating collision with those members who were thought to be hostile to the measure. Also, to collect and lay before the committee such facts and materials, throwing light upon the subject of Education, as were calculated to serve the committee in their duties.

2. The second sub-committee were instructed to devise and recommend such measures for awakening the attention of the public, particularly in the western counties, to the importance and necessity of a system of Common Schools, as the most effectual means of improving the condition of society in general, and perpetuating the free institutions of our country.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee, pursuant to a previous resolution, which made design of calling the attention of the legislature to the subject of Education, at the commencement of its session, to prepare them for the adoption of measures to accommodate the views of the public, HON. W. RICHARDS, Esq. presented a memorial, which being unanimously approved of, was signed by all the committee and forwarded to the legislature. Copies, accompanied by circulars, were also forwarded to influential gentlemen in various parts of the state. This memorial was extensively published in the newspapers of the city.

After an adjournment of some weeks, the committee again assembled, and JAMES R. CHANDLER, Esq. chairman of the first sub-committee, presented a draft of an Education Bill, which, after due consideration, was unanimously adopted as the opinion of the committee. The principal features to this bill, are as follows:—

SECT. 1—Divides each county in the State into a school district, and every city, township and borough, into a school district, each to contain a sufficient number of persons, or such free of exposure, all to apply, the electors in each district, to elect three school directors.

SECT. 2—Requires the acceptance or rejection of the bill, in each county, by the voters at the next general election after its adoption by the legislature—in case a majority shall signify themselves friendly to the schools, the plan to be presently introduced.

SECT. 3—Requires the sheriff of each county, when the bill shall have been adopted, to issue proclamation for the election of ——— school directors, and a supervisor for each district, who shall ever after be elected annually at the general election.

SECT. 4—Requires that ten days after the election, the county commissioners, supervisors, and a delegation of the school directors, shall hold a "joint meeting" in each county, to assess a tax for the support of the schools.

SECT. 5—Declares that a poll tax of ——— shall be levied on each person of the county liable to a poll tax, and a tax upon persons and real estate of ——— called a "school tax," to meet the necessary expenditures.

SECT. 6—Provides that moneys bequeathed any particular school district, shall be applied to the purposes intended, by the donor, without imposing the claim of the district to its regular appropriation; but at the "joint meeting," the county assessments may be reduced in proportion to the bequests.

SECT. 7—Requires the school directors to enter upon their duties unnecessarily after the appropriations are made.

SECT. 8—Defines the duties of the school directors to be—to determine the number and location of the schools; designate their titles; rent or erect suitable buildings; employ teachers; select school books and admit pupils. To divide the schools into *primary* and *grammar* classes. To make annual report to the *superintendent* of the situation of each school, number of pupils, average attendance, and the rank of studies attained; and to visit each school personally, at least once a month, and record the result of such visit.

SECT. 9—Requires the board of supervisors to visit the schools in their respective counties, at least once a year, and make report of the situation thereof to the secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the 1st Nov. annually. These report shall include the number of scholars admitted and discharged; the number of teachers employed; course of studies pursued by the pupils; expense of houses, furniture &c. which report the secretary shall lay before so much of the county papers, at the request of the county.

SECT. 10—Provides that the balance of the school tax on the school districts, shall be countersigned by the chairman thereof, and presented to the county commissioners, authorized to pay the same from the school fund.

SEC. 11—Provides that the expenses of the school in session, at the discretion of the public authorities, in like manner to be paid by the county commissioners.

SECT. 12—Requires the members of the Common Council, annually, on or before the first day of January, to lay before the legislature a full report from all the schools established under the provisions of this bill, with the number of scholars admitted and discharged; the progress of studies, amount of expenses, and such other information as may render interesting or illustrate the condition of the schools.

The bill, it was anticipated, would prove more acceptable than any which had previously been offered to the legislature, as a principal feature—that relating to its adoption or rejecting by the voters at each general election—would avoid all unnecessary excitement, those opposed to the system. It was forwarded to the chairman of the education committee of the legislature.

The Rev. SI. M. CURRY, chairman of the second sub-committee, made a report on the best means of calling public attention to the importance of a system of Common Schools; which, by a vote of the committee was published in the public newspapers, and subsequently to the adoption of a system of the kind was thought to be entitled to the legislature in its proper light, they should now be able to effectually their country, the success of their exertions.

In view of the whole operations of the committee, it is proper to add, that prior to the visit of the Friends of Education, directed especially to the subject of public instruction, the necessity of an efficient school system, a second duty equally important, called at this sketch, may be passed over with indifference at the next session of the legislature. The subject is one that should ever claim the attention of the people, and on every occasion—however contracted the rail—should be spared until the object is accomplished.

Published by order of the Committee.

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS, Chairman.

BENJAMIN MARTIN, Secretary.

☞ Editors throughout the State will confer a favor on the above named committee, as well as materially aid the cause of education, by giving the above sketch an insertion in their papers.

☞ Letters, not advertisal and drawn in Maine in defiance of a prohibiting law of the state!

Evening Post.

Office No. 12 Hudson's Alley, where all kinds of book, pamphlet, and ornamental job printing are executed, at a short notice, on the most reasonable terms. Subscriptions for the Post and Casket and Journal of Health also received. All post paid letters, directed as above, will be promptly attended to.

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

The publisher of the *Casket*, a monthly periodical of Literature, Fashion, Belles-Lettres, Science, Music and the Arts, with the view of increasing the attention of the new volume of that work, to be commenced on the first of January, 1833, and at the same time to suit the cause of American Literature, offers the following premiums for original compositions.

100 DOLLARS

For the best original Tale, founded on scenes connected with American History.

30 DOLLARS

For the best original Essay, on any subject within the scope of moral philosophy or science.

25 DOLLARS

For the best original Poem, not exceeding seventy lines; the subject left to the discretion of the writer.

The articles placed in competition for the premiums will be submitted to the following as our gentlemen, who have consented to act as judges and award the prizes.

ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.
CHARLES NAYLOR Esq.
ROBERT T. CONRAD Esq.
JOSEPH PARRISH, M. D.
REV. MATTHIAS, D.D.

All communications to be forwarded (*post paid*) to the office of the Casket, No. 12 Hudson's Alley, Philadelphia on or before the 1st December next. The premiums will be awarded as soon after as possible. But one or more of the successful pieces may appear in the January No. of the Casket. Address SAMPL. C. ATKINSON, Esq.

Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1832.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange may aid the cause of literature by noticing the above.

THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Monday, August 6th	80	86	86
Tuesday, " 7th	84	88	88
Wednesday, " 8th	75	85	82
Thursday, " 9th	75	76	76
Friday, " 10th	76	80	82

Our readers may perhaps recollect that a few weeks since, we noticed the arrival of a singular Ourang Outang—the *Pongo of Africa*, and belonging to the genus called the *pygmy* by the ancients. It now becomes our duty to record its decease by cholera, which it was seized a few days ago. The premonitory symptoms were neglected by its owner, and after passing through the regular stages of the malady, the animal has, of a truth, deceased. We are told by a medical gentleman that its grimaces and contortions were painfully amusing to the spectators. It was, as it were, the *plenipotentiary* of its race to this country, and the only article of the kind in America.

The last arrival brings very unfavorable intelligence of the health of Sir Walter Scott, who it will be recollected has returned from his visit to the South of Europe. During the latter part of his journey, he travelled with such rapidity as to induce a cruel the affection, from which the skill of the ablest physicians of the metropolis had been able only partially to recover him. He is said to recognise no person, except Dr. Holland. The fear that he can no more rise, and that these brilliant intellectual faculties which have delighted and instructed not his own countrymen only, but the world, are sinking beneath the pressure of disease.

COBBETT BEFORE A TOAD AND HORN BOX.—The persons who relate the following anecdote were eye-witnesses to the fact. A common toad had been seen approaching a barn but in a hollow which he crossed for the purpose of design. The spectators accordingly paused a moment to watch the result. The sagacious, after a few moments reconnoitering, leaped upon his intended victim, seized him between his jaws, and was about to bear him away to triumph; the lure bug not relishing such treatment, immediately commenced a struggle for release, by making use of his horn which he employed his gigantic adversary to quit his hold. The capture, encouraged by such unexpected success, seized hold of one of the toad's hind legs, and continued his grasp a short time perhaps to punish him for his unbecoming conduct. The latter being finally pleased to detach himself, of which the toad made his retreat into the grass.—[*New Haven Advertiser.*]

We learn from the Inquirer, published at Chestertown, Maryland, that Mrs. Hemsley, a respectable lady, died suddenly with bilious fever, was seriously seized with some of the characteristic symptoms of spasmodic cholera, and died in 5 hours. The attending physicians state, that a great number of cases of disease of that character, both of a very *mild and manageable grade*, have occurred within the last two or three weeks, and as they believe that an epidemic influence predisposing to that disease universally prevails, they urge upon the fellow citizens the importance of attending to the usual preventive measures.

The men employed to take the coffins to the Cholera Hospitals neglect to cover the carts in which these horrible pieces of furniture are carried, and in our most public streets, take Arch street for instance, a whole load of coffins presents an appearance that unnecessarily adds to the unpleasant feelings of the times. We know that those who have the superintendence of these matters are busy, but a single word to the carter would induce him to make a less display.

SINGULAR.—At the Trist (England) quarterly meeting of the Wesleyan Methodists, it was unanimously resolved that "the preachers and people, or otherwise in expressing it from their midst—"It is supported of all who confess themselves of the Methodist Society, that they should avoid drunkenness, fighting or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, unless in cases of extreme necessity."

☞ The gold mines in North Carolina and some of those in Georgia, which are now being wrought, are said to be extremely rich, producing from 10 to 300 penny weight per day, to each hand employed. We hope that these times may not, like slavery, prove to those states a fruitful source of evil, instead of a rich blessing, not be found to carry in their train, the luxuries used concomitants of gold mines and slavery, effeminacy, voluptuousness and demoralization.

The murder and robbery of Mr. Robert Coleman, of Mercer Co. Ky., was published a short time since. Two of his own slaves have been charged with the crime, arrested, and committed for trial. They confessed the fact, and guilt of the money, his pistols, gloves, hat and watch, were recovered from them. Their statement implicated a white man as an accomplice, but it is thought there will be no proof to sustain the accusation against him.

Health of New York.

The Cholera will prevade in our entire city to a considerable extent, as will be seen by the subjoined report of cases and deaths for the present week. It appears, however, that though its destruction for several days past has been raging, the disease is on the decline. This is an encouraging feature. All the towns in the vicinity of New York appear to be more or less effected with Cholera.

		CASES.	DEATHS.
FRIDAY, Aug. 3d—	City private practice	43	14
	Hospitals and Bellevue	48	10
	Total	91	24
SATURDAY 4th—	City practice	48	17
	Hospitals	35	11
	Bellevue and York ville	6	2
	Total	89	30
SUNDAY, 5th—	City practice	57	21
	Hospitals and Bellevue	30	8
	Total	87	29
MONDAY, 6th—	City practice	68	11
	Hospitals	36	13
	Harlaem	3	1
	Total	101	37
TUESDAY, 7th—	City practice	57	19
	Hospitals	31	12
	York ville	1	1
	Total	89	32
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8—	City practice	58	12
	Hospitals	70	9
	Total	82	21
THURSDAY, 9—	City	47	16
	Hospitals	26	10
	Total	73	28

RECAPITULATION.

Cases and Deaths from the commencement of the disease to the 2d Aug	1614	1647
From Aug. 2 to Aug. 9	809	301
Grand Total	2423	1948

At Albany on the 3d instant, there were 94 new cases and 8 deaths; among the latter, is mentioned the name of Mr. Andrew De Witt, a very estimable and respected citizen of that place. At Buffalo on the 1st instant, there were 4 new cases and 2 deaths. At Whitehall on the 3d, there were 4 cases and 2 deaths. At Port Miller same day, 2 cases and 2 deaths. At Montreal on the 1st inst. there were 34 new cases and 28 deaths. At Quebec also, cases and deaths continue to occur, but much fewer than in Montreal. At Sing Sing Prison on the 4th, there were 10 new cases, 4 deaths. On Blackwell's Island 3 cases of the disease have occurred amongst paupers recently sent there. At Norfolk, Va. up to the 30th ult. there had been 4 deaths by Cholera, and for the 48 hours ending at noon of the 1st inst. there were 8 new cases and 5 deaths; the Beacon of the 3d says that a few more cases and deaths had occurred. At Portsmouth, from Tuesday 5 o'clock P.M. to Thursday same hour, there were 9 deaths by the disease.

DEATHS AT ALBANY.—There were *twenty-six* new cases of cholera and eight deaths reported at Albany on Friday last. Two of the deaths have created much apprehension throughout that community, the victims both being respectable citizens and every way to appreciate. One of them, Mr. Dutcher, is thus referred to in the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday:—"The death of Mr. Dutcher was the most sudden, solemn, and affecting dispensation which the dreaded Cholera has inflicted upon our city. The victim was man of proverbial regularity in all his habits. He was somewhat indisposed, upon waking on Thursday morning, but did not feel any alarm, till 9 A. M. when he took his bed and sent for a family Physician. At a quarter past 4 P. M. he expired! In the morning, after breakfast, he assisted one of his sons to prepare his fishing tackle, pushed the boat from the dock, telling him to be back before dinner, but instead of meeting the announced funeral greeting, his father had already been consigned to the tomb!"

Of the other, the same paper says:—"Among the victims of the cholera, we are compelled to add the name of Mr. Andrew De Witt, who died last night. Mr. D. W was a temperate and reputable citizen. He was taken, we understand, while preparing for Church yesterday morning.

NEW JERSEY.—Rahway, Aug. 2 since our last, one case has occurred in this place, and one in Woodbridge. Both cases were successfully treated, and the patients recovering.

OHIO.—Sandusky, five cases, and four deaths; one of the latter was Capt. S. Wadsworth, of the schooner Laporte.

CINCINNATI.—Hamburg, Aug. 3.—Five or three fatal cases; among the deaths are Hugh Johnson, and Mr. Whittaker, postmaster.

VIRGINIA.—Norfolk, Aug. 3: since Friday, 14 cases, 8 deaths; of these cases but one was white—an intemperate man named Barnes.—Portsmouth, same period, 15 deaths.

MONTREAL.—A letter received in New York, dated Aug. 3d, says:—"I have no doubt the disease is a great deal worse here, than with you, at present. There are now from 30 to 40 deaths daily, without counting those of consumption and very few who are attacked recover. It takes many of the best citizens."

NEW ORLEANS.—The Board of Health of New-Brunswick on the 31st ult. report 15 cases of Cholera in the whole, since the first appearance of the Cholera in that place. It is said there have been nine deaths.

PRINCETON, N. J.—One death, in addition to those before reported. All the patients were labourers on the Canal—The Princeton Courier, of Aug. 4, says:—We have learned with great satisfaction, that the laborers of the Canal Company, as soon as they heard of the disease breaking out on the line, requested Dr. Howell to make a professional visit throughout the valley of the Millstone, and establish a hospital at the best and most convenient point; to keep the superintendence thereof, and provide himself with necessary medical assistance, as well as nurses, and all other things that may contribute to the health and comfort of the unfortunate beings."

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 4.—The Board of Health yesterday announced that no new case of cholera had occurred during the 24 hours ending at 12 o'clock of that day.

At Georgia, Vermont, one death by cholera, has been reported, Mr. Hopkins from Ohio.

DETROIT, 1831.—A letter dated Vernon, Aug. 2, says, "the cholera has made its appearance among our Chocta Indians. Two cases, pronounced cholera by the Health Officer, terminated fatally in one day.—There had been three deaths previously, which are believed to have been cholera.

MARSHALL, Calhoun co. Mich.)—Eight cases, and 6 deaths. Among the latter are Dr. Thompson, and Mrs. Harper, wife of Rev. Mr. Harper.

YOST, UPPER CANADA.—The cases reported from 20th to 23d, 10—died 3; 24th, new cases 9—died 3; 25th new cases 2—died 4. Total cases from commencement 154—total deaths 72.

KINGSTON.—The disease has re-appeared here. We give the reports of the Board of Health; but the Chronicle states that some medical men do not report, and severely censures them for such indifference to the feelings of those about them. From the 29d to 28th, inclusive, new cases 15—deaths 8. Total cases from commencement 180—deaths 61.

CORNWALL.—A case terminated fatally on the 25th; it was a young man landed three days before from a steamboat. The total number attacked now stands at 12—died 8—recovered 4; all but two imported, and those very mild.—The village was on the 22d free from disease.

CORNWALL.—The cholera still continues in that town and its vicinity. On the 27th, Mr. Bernard Chamberlain was suddenly attacked with this disease, and, though medical aid was immediately procured, all efforts to save him were in vain. At Mille Roche, on the 23d, Mr. Jacob Waggoner, merchant, died of cholera. Several other cases had occurred there within the past week, but did not prove fatal. At the Long Sault, on the 24d, Mr. B. Gleason died of cholera.

PRESCOTT, July 31.—20 cases occurred during the last week, and 21 deaths took place during the same period.—The disease has assumed a much more malignant character, and runs through its course with a frightful rapidity. The medical gentlemen of the village are on their feet night and day.

ST. THOMAS.—Up to the 28th of July, there had been in this place 38 cases and 21 deaths.

EXAMINATION OF M. M. NOAH.—The following ludicrous account of the examination to which the passengers of the steamboat Franklin, were lately subjected to in Somerset, we copy from the Fawkuchet Chronicle. When the physicians came on board, they ordered both passengers and crew to be paraded in the dinner cabin, commenced the examination at the head of the column, and conducted it as follows:—Question to Mr. Noah—"Have you had the cholera, sir, in your service. Bring out your bougan, Mr. Noah. Whereupon Mr. Noah extended to view a healthy looking tongue, which the youngest physician examined with considerable care and attention. Q—Have you any *bad disorder* about you, Mr. Noah? A—Not that I know of, sir—I devoured two pounds of roast beef yesterday, and washed it down with a bottle of claret—I consider myself very well in general health. Q—How long have you been in ten days *in your knowledge*, Mr. Noah? A—I have not, sir, but I have a wife and children. Q—If you are permitted to land, will you pledge yourself never to become a town pauper within the town of Somerset, and will you leave the town immediately? A—I will not only pledge myself to leave the town of Somerset immediately, but I will give you my word that I will never enter into it again. Nothing angry, "either by night or day, or just before night, or just before day." After thus examining the whole ship's company, they were permitted to land and proceeded to Taunton.

RUFUS, recently convicted of murder at Boston, has been sentenced to be hung, after an ineffectual effort on the part of his counsel to have the verdict set aside on the ground that the jury had eaten and drunk, after they had agreed upon the verdict, but before it had been delivered. The Court decided that as the food and drink were procured at the expense of the jury, and were not of a kind to disqualify them for a discharge of their duty, their conduct did not vitiate their verdict, although it was highly improper, and exposed the jurors, and the officers who attended them, to punishment. The time and place of the execution are to be fixed by the Governor and Council.

On one section, No. 46, of the *Canal* across New Jersey, the Cholera appeared with such malignity that it was found necessary to discharge the workmen. On Thursday, sixty left, a pollax from New York came among them, and seized the next morning, and died before night. On the same day, three other persons were taken and died. On the three successive days seven more died. On the Tuesday following, all hands on the section were discharged, after the death of thirteen in four days, and several others died on their route to other places. The whole number at the place had not exceed eighty.

TWO CHOLERA.—Amongst the many evils that have followed in the train of the Pestilence that overshadows our city, there is no one more to be deplored, than that destruction it has brought upon the children of the victims.

No less than four young children, whom the disease has deprived of their parents, have been taken by the kind and affectionate hand of Mr. Peyton Lee, from the destitution in which they were thrown. In consequence of the manner in which those children were deprived of their parents, it could not be ascertained whether they had other relations residing here.

At the Orphan Asylum, situated two and a half miles out of town, we learned that "seventeen children, (Clerc) follows the names and ages of the forty-nine children.)

In addition to these, there are two others, whose names could not be ascertained, as no person knew them, nor did they themselves know more than the fact that one was called Richard, and the other Mary Ann. Richard is about two years of age, and has dark eyes and light hair. Mary Ann is about five years old, and has light eyes and light hair. They are evidently brother and sister.

Late accounts from Ireland give unfavorable tidings of the progress of the Pestilence. The Dublin Register says:—"The chief seat of the Cholera in this city, is Sycamore Alley. The majority of cases for some days past, have occurred in that confined line. Some of the houses have been inspected, and it has been ascertained that although the alley is quite contiguous to the river, there is no sewer communicating with it, and a *frightful* accumulation of filth is pressed in consequence. In one house no less than *one hundred and two* human beings were found huddled together. Letters have reached us from Tullamore, stating that the Cholera has broken out in that town with fearful violence. On Wednesday there were upwards of 40 cases, with 36 deaths, and not one recovery. Three cases were all cleared, and no persons were to be seen in the streets, except those employed in the comfortable task of burying the dead. Almost all the respectable inhabitants had left, or were leaving the town. About the time the cholera broke out in Drogheda, there appeared at several places in the vicinity an immense number of insects, from half an inch to an inch long. They were of a dark blue color, nearly black, with wings. Hedges and fruit trees were covered with them; and on shaking a bough, hundreds would fall on the ground, apparently benumbed and dying. All persons who have seen them state, that such insects have not been observed by them at any previous period, and are also most remarkable that they cannot be seen now, either alive or dead.

SEA SERPENT.—On the 27th ult. a sea serpent was seen by a boat's crew of four persons, for about fifteen minutes, in a south-easterly direction from Cape Ann, two and a half miles. He passed from south-west between them and the land easterly to the southward and eastward. Many hunches on his back were seen, supposed about forty in number. He moved spirally like land serpents, and raised his head, (a turtle's size,) apparently between and a half feet above the water at an angle of 70 degrees. It was nearly a calm, and in quiet through the water, the object making a wake usual in length on a vessel's quarter in rapid progress. The crew said that porpoises will make such an appearance, but our informant, (one of the four who was in the boat,) says it was impossible to be deceived in this respect, because the serpent, (as he supposed it to be,) disappeared two or three times, and always reappeared in the same position from the boat, and he was positive that his movements were regular. The skipper of the boat was Mr. Washington Johnson.

The New York Evening Post contains the following notice, which perhaps has a point in that city. In Philadelphia, the medical men have exhibited a devotion to the good of the sufferers that will sustain their high reputation for philanthropy and science.

"It is proper to state, for the information of those physicians who so precipitately left town in consequence of the Cholera, that those resident of the west sides of the city may now return, as the disease is evidently on the decline, there having been no case in that section for several days.

ARTICULO MORTIS.

Extract of a letter from Paris, of June 18. My fears of this terrible malady, (the Cholera,) are increasing instead of being diminished, by what I have seen. You think physicians would learn to cure it as they have small pox and other diseases instead of that, all I have talked with agree that nothing has been learnt about the cure of it either in France or England. All that is learnt, is that it is not contagious, and it is conjectured to be "Telluric," or coming out of the earth, into the air—as well through the air. It is still in Paris about as severe and 20 deaths per day, only—so we are quite easy. Miss Lafayette, the General's grand daughter, has it now, and I fear will not get through it."

AFFECTING OCCURANCE.—A proclamation, signed by Lord Mr. Boorne, states that, on the night of April, a gun, loaded with shot and ball, was fired into a meeting chapel, near the village of Limyardyday, in the county of Carrick, where upwards of 100 persons were assembled in the performance of religious worship; 11 of whom were more or less wounded. A free pardon is offered to any one concerned (except the person or persons who actually discharged the gun) who shall discover the perpetrator of the outrage.

At a meeting of the Board of Health in Cork, the following affecting circumstance was mentioned by Mr. Crosbie:—A child, deaf and dumb, was taken to Nicholas' Hospital, ill of the Cholera. It belonged to a man named Twomey, and was then four days gone in the blue stage of the disease. All that could be done by the skill of the physicians, and the attention of nurses-maders, was done for it, but to no purpose. The child was given over by all, and right did he sit by his bed—without ever the five minutes quitting it—watching every movement, and doing all in his power to ease its suffering. A little whey having been made for the child, he (Mr. Crosbie) was giving some directions about the cooling, when one of the nurse-tenders remarked that poor Twomey would be glad to get them. The family consisted of seven children, including the one in the hospital. They were in a state of absolute destitution, and for six-and-thirty hours poor Twomey had never tasted food. His child (said Mr. C at the conclusion of his detail) is now restored to him, and will stay with him here after the visit necessary to make the night individual happy! (In a few minutes that gentleman announced that he had received upwards of £2 by this appeal.)

NURSERY CAUTION.—An extraordinary instance of the *voracity of a rat* occurred at Whitlesea.—A child of Mr. Gurman, seven or eight years of age, whilst acting in the nursery, was seized upon by one of those animals just before his mother went home from work, and the alarm of the child's father. So fast was the animal's hold, that one of its teeth was broken in the skin of the child.—*Stamford Mercury.*

MOST HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—One of the most appalling acts of self-murder that we ever heard of, was perpetrated in Vicksburgh, on last Saturday, by a Mr. Waterberry, a produce trader from Cincinnati, in a fit of phrenzy, occasioned by excessive drinking of ardent spirits. The body of the ill-fated man was mutilated in such a manner as to induce several individuals to mistrust its being his own work, and to impute it to other hands. It, however, from the most positive evidence, was his own act, and presents one of the most curious examples of fortitude in an individual in his situation on record.—No less than five wounds were inflicted on the tenderest part of his body; each of which we should have judged sufficient to cause death. It seems he had become, during his derangement impressed with the necessity of fulfilling literally that part of the Scripture which says, "If thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out," &c. and accordingly commenced the dismemberment of those parts of his body which he had imagined had proved offensive to him. And such is the sacrifice intemperance demands of its votaries—self-sacrifice!

A HORRID INCIDENT.—On Friday the spectators who usually attend the levees of his honor the Mayor, were thrown into a state of excitement which baffles all power of language to describe, by an incident of the following description. Among the prisoners brought up by the watch in their nightly rounds, was a young gentleman of highly respectable connexions, who had been taken up in the street about midnight, shockingly drunk, the result of a regular frolic. He was dressed in old style, wearing buckskin small-clothes, which fitted as tight upon his person as the skin itself, and elegantly worked with white silk. His hat had been cut off near the crown, and had been sewed down close to the brim, with coarse waxends, over which a broad yellow ribband was tied. He wore boots with red tops, and flourished a whip in his hand. The watchman, Hines, was attracted by hearing him striking a passenger in Race street, near that den of infamy, Wagner's Alley, and as it was found impossible to keep him quiet, Hines set off to conduct him to the watch-house. On the way, the prisoner amused himself with laying his whip over the shoulders of the officer, who finally conducted him to the general receptacle. When brought up for examination this morning, he had not slept off the fumes of the liquor he had swallowed in such copious draughts; and while waiting his turn to be questioned, he was seized with sickness at the stomach, followed by a dreadful fit of vomiting. "He's got the cholera," immediately issued from the mouths of all present, and a shudder ran through the veins of the horror struck spectators. He was conducted into the yard adjoining the Mayor's Office, where the vomiting continued so violently, that the Mayor directed a physician to be sent for immediately, and despatched a second messenger to inform the prisoner's father of his son's situation. The physician arrived and pronounced him in a dangerous condition. His father soon after came, but refused to allow his son to be taken home, declaring that he was unworthy of his notice. He was accordingly removed to a Cholera Hospital.

Saturday, 12 o'clock.—The person mentioned in the above report, is now convalescent. The greatest possible care was taken of his case, and a speedy recovery is anticipated. His case should serve as a striking warning to persons of similar habits.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—Two men, coal diggers by occupation, lost their lives on the 1st instant, in an awful and unlooked for manner. A coal mine, owned by a Mr. Doran, on the hill opposite the city, lately took fire, and in order to allay it, it was stopt closely at the mouth. On Wednesday, however, it was opened, and Mr. Doran, along with two colliers, entered the pit with lights in their hands. They had not proceeded far before their lights simultaneously went out, and an oppressiveness at the same time seized them all. Mr. Doran being nearest the mouth of the pit, with difficulty was enabled to return. The other two sank down in the pit, overcome by the smothering and poisoning influence of the foul air, which had accumulated while the pit was closed. Mr. M'Cord, a wagoner, entered to rescue the sufferers, if possible, as soon as Mr. Doran gave intelligence of their situation, but when he reached them, he too was seized with the same oppressiveness, and endeavored to retreat, bringing one of them with him. In despite of all his efforts, he sank down with his burden near the mouth of the pit, and was only saved himself by the exertions of some persons who hastily pulled him out. The two men who entered with Mr. Doran, when taken out were dead. Mr. M'Cord and Mr. Doran barely escaped with their lives.—*Pittsburg Mercury.*

By the schooner Specie, Capt. Lambert, we have received Port-au-Prince papers of the 8th and 15th July, from which we learn, that place had been devastated by a most extensive conflagration, which commenced on the 8th. On that day the fire broke out in a house in ruins, situated opposite the barracks of the President's Guard, and extended to the sea shore, consuming on its passage every thing it encountered—the wind was high, and blew from the east, north-east and north. The ravages made by the flames exceed those of the 16th of August, 1820, and 16th of December, 1822, together.

The houses in sixteen entire streets were on fire, those in fourteen are wholly destroyed, and those in the two others are very nearly so. Notwithstanding it was Sunday and the country people for ten miles round were generally in the town—notwithstanding the military corps of Port au Prince had just paraded before the fire commenced, all their efforts were ineffectual, and it only ceased in consequence of having nothing more to consume. The water in the fountains had been stopped for some unknown cause. More than a thousand people are without a shelter, and the places said to have the appearance of a town taken by an assault, in which the combatants disputed their prey and their booty in every street.

On the 14th, at half past one in the morning, a false alarm of fire was made, the object of which it was soon perceived, was to pillage the merchandize that was exposed. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, a fire did actually again break out in the Centre street, but it was soon extinguished.

[From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.]

CONVICTIONS IN THE U. S. COURT.—Dr. E. F. Eastman and Edward Janes, Esq. both of Fayette county, were convicted in the United States Circuit Court of *forgery*. Eastman had forged several declarations of soldiers to procure pensions; had forged powers of attorney to draw pensions from the United States Treasury Department, and had, also, forged powers of attorney to draw land warrants, and succeeded in a few cases, in the latter project. Seven indictments of as many distinct cases, were found against Eastman, for forging the body of the papers; and Janes as Magistrate, for certifying the oath of the applicant or the oath of witnesses, to their identity, or service of the alleged applicant. In nearly every case, the names of men, not known to exist, were forged as pensioners; and as witnesses. By the false certificate of Janes, who was really an acting magistrate, the certificate and seal of the clerk of the county were obtained without distrust; and the papers thus completed were sent to an agent at Washington City, and by him presented at the respective departments. Only one of the seven indictments against each of these culprits was tried. The others either were abandoned or postponed by the attorney of the U. States, Mr. N. H. Swayne, who, throughout the whole prosecution, conducted it with highly credible diligence and ability.

The jury found the unrepuced Eastman to seven and Janes to six years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Ohio.

THE INDIAN WAR.—The Detroit Journal of July 31, contains the following account of a late engagement between the hostile Indians and the American troops.—

Fort Howard, July 25, 1832.

Dear Sir,—Last evening we received the intelligence of a battle having been fought between Gen. Dodge and his division, and the Sacs and Foxes, in which the former were victorious.—The particulars as stated in Capt. Plympton's letter to Capt. Clark, are these. Parquett, with a few Winnebagoes, left the portage a few days since, to proceed to Gen. Dodge's army, and guide them to the Sac camp. On Saturday morning last, 21st inst. Gen. Dodge sent his adjutant to report to Gen. Atkinson of his movements. He had not proceeded far, before he came upon the Sacs' and Foxes' trail, directing their course to the Wisconsin river. He immediately returned and reported the circumstance to Gen. Dodge, who pursued and overtook them about sundown the same day, (Saturday,) on the left bank of the Wisconsin, and about 40 miles from Fort Winnebago, when the fight ensued, the Indians at the same time retreating. The night being very dark, they found it impossible to pursue them. They had found, when Parquett left them, which was early the next morning, 16 Indians killed; and but one white man killed, and 4 wounded. Parquett thinks not less than 40 Indians fell in the engagement.

Gen. Dodge was to start early that morning, (Sunday,) in pursuit, and had no doubt of overtaking them in the course of the day. Their object is to cross the Wisconsin at what is called the Ford, and go down on the right bank, to the Mississippi. The force of "Gen. Black Hawk" was reported to amount to about three hundred; and Parquett is of opinion that it is nearly all of Black Hawk's army. The force under Gen. Dodge was about nine hundred men, with but six days' provisions. He has sent to Gen. Atkinson to request that all the mounted men under his command, might join him, which will probably put an end to the war in a short time.

The Sacs and Foxes are in a starving condition, many of them being found dead on their trail, and at their camp, perfectly emaciated.

Gen. Atkinson is reported to be somewhere on Rock river, and engaged in building a fort.—Capt. P. says it is probable company A. will be ordered home in a short time.

On Monday week, an animal was seen, by some persons on the beach, swimming down the current. They followed in a boat for the purpose of saving the animal, having furnished themselves with a cord to seize hold of it, but after passing it round his neck, they were much surprised to find that they had to do with one of a ferocious nature. It attacked the boat, nearly upsetting it more than once, and the persons in the boat not having fire arms, had no other resource but to drown the animal, which they effected with considerable difficulty. On bringing their prize to shore, it was discovered to be an American panther, measuring 5 feet long, more than 2 feet high, and its tail 2½ feet long. His long claws and his teeth proved that the animal was aged.—*Montreal Gazette.*

[From the Louisiana Advertiser, July 18.]

Last evening an affray took place on board the New York packet ship Nashville, between one of the crew and some Spanish sterelores, employed on board, during which one of the Spaniards slipt behind the offending seaman and made a pass at him with a large dirk knife, which fortunately struck the shoulder blade and bent, having made a large but not dangerous wound. A shipmate, on observing the treachery of the Spaniard, dealt out upon his cowardly carcass a few right and lefters, in the true Tom and Jerry style, when lo! another glittering blade flew with the rapidity of lightning aimed at the bosom of poor Jack, from another of the fraternity, which fuckily fell hurtless to the ground.—This was too much for the brave tars of Columbia to withstand—in a trice they fell upon the dastardly fellows and gave them a sound drubbing. The two gentlemen of steel were taken off to the calaboosa, with the claret flowing copiously from their nasal organs, and their ocular demonstratives closed against the vision of light.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival at New York on Friday and Saturday, of the packet ships York and Ajax, London papers to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 28th June, have been received.

On the 12th June, the health of Sir Walter Scott was considerably improved, but his recovery was still very doubtful.

A severe attack had been made on the King, at the Ascot Heath races, by a ruffian who threw a stone at his carriage, while standing at a window to view the races. The stone struck him on the head just above the rim of his hat, and appeared to have a stunning effect, as he fell back two or three steps, exclaiming that he was hit. The fellow repeated his attack by throwing another stone which struck the wood work of the window, but did no harm. The villain was immediately seized by two gentlemen who had seen him throw the stones, and delivered to the custody of the police officers who were on the spot. As soon as it was ascertained by the people without, that the King had sustained no material injury, there were demonstrations of the greatest joy expressed by repeated cheering. The prisoner on his examination seemed but little alarmed at his appearance was wretched, being dressed in tattered rags and peasants, and appeared to be of very feeble constitution. He stated that he had long been in his majesty's service, and had been admitted as a pensioner into one of the hospitals, from whence he was discharged a short time previous for his misconduct. Being then that time without the means of support, he had petitioned the Admiralty to vain for redress; he then petitioned the King, but with like success. On which he became desperate, and in that state of feeling made the attack above mentioned. He was committed, and it was supposed that his offence would be considered High Treason. Both Houses of Parliament agreed unanimously on an address to the King on occasion of the outrage that had been offered his majesty's person at the races; and there prevailed generally the utmost indignation and disgust at the author of the offence. Sir R. Peel has given notice that on Monday next occasion to exercise this insane act of the disturbed seems to the political excitement of the times, and connected it with that made on the Duke of Wellington.

The Central Board of Health of London on the 23th of June, reported 374 new cases of cholera, and 121 deaths. The whole number of cases that had occurred in that city to the same date, is stated at 13,741, and the whole number of deaths at 4,737. In Ireland the cholera had been from the commencement of the disease on the 12th

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA

Saturday, August 11, 1832.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Our readers, in the present instance, will please not send us Cash money, as it is so liable that cannot be disposed of in a market, without a heavy sacrifice, at least ten per cent. Specie, whose account it is remitted, with the agent only that can be returned for it, from our books.—Another mode of small denominations, are still received at par value.

Agents, who are not particularly in forwarding the money of a single new subscriber, should require the postage on the letter to be paid. Whenever possible, current funds should be forwarded to our office, so that the expense may be lessened. When we are required to send twenty-five copies to a single new subscriber, in addition to the paper copies given under the reduction is entirely set right. We desire it also to be borne in mind that no current letters, except those from agents, which we receive, shall be disregarded by the agent's name on the back of the envelope from the post office.

"J. T. V." words we will receive attention. The county of the Lawrence Virgil, is received, but neither Cæsar nor Alexander shall receive attention. "To Rice Boyd Gard" is received, and will be used.

"Dr. Alexander's Medicines" will be announced next week.

"The Scots from our talented correspondent," J. P. L." are received, and will meet attention.

"C. M." is rejected.

"Away to the Green Field," will be inserted.

Many to the address to our paper. The less we publish—such articles, we believe the better.

"The Union Problem" is not ready for consideration, the first letter.

The article on our second page, addressed to the Friends of Education, will, we trust, be successfully read. The sketch has been prepared for publication with a view of informing the public of the operations of the Education Committee of Correspondence, and though not so gratifying as regards the result of their labors, as their sentiments would be pleased to receive, yet it furnishes strong reasons for a zealous continuation of the efforts which gave that committee existence. The proper time to renew those exertions will now soon arrive, and the publication of the article is therefore highly judicious.

The daily papers of Wednesday last contain an address to the Sanitary Committee of the city, by Drs. Parrish, Chapman, Jackson, Harris, Hartan, Meigs, Lukens, Harmar and Taylor—each of whom have charge of a cholera hospital—complaining that in their efforts to aid the sick and dying who are placed under their care, they are opposed by many citizens, and in some cases treated with opprobrium and personal abuse. The popular prejudice against the hospitals, they allege, extends even to the inferior officers attached thereto, who are reproached and villified while faithfully discharging the duties of their stations. So pointed has been the opposition to the labours of the physicians, and so distressing and harassing in their feelings, the opprobrious and false insinuations made against them, that they have unanimously concluded, unless hereafter sustained in their assertions by their fellow citizens, to retire at once from the duties they have voluntarily, and at a great sacrifice, assumed, and leave the hospitals to be attended by others.

The ground of this clamour against the hospitals and attending physicians is, as we are informed, a popular rumour, propagated by the ignorant and hostile, that patients who are admitted are allowed to die, without a reasonable effort being made for their relief. That such a disgraceful rumour should prevail in this enlightened city is indeed extraordinary. It proves a feature in our character which is entirely new, and which, when it appeared among the French at Paris, was treated with the ridicule and scorn which it so justly merited.

The mortality in the hospitals, we are aware has been unusually great, but it is satisfactorily accounted for by remembering, that so far cholera patients have rarely been removed from their residences until in a state of collapse, at which stage of the disease, recovery is considered hopeless. Even then every effort which skill could suggest or humanity dictate, has been promptly applied, and continued so long as a spark of life remained. The insinuations, therefore, against the medical gentlemen are cruel and unjust in the extreme. No city in the world can boast of possessing more talented and humane physicians than ours, and those in charge of the hospitals have been chosen with particular reference to skill and experience.

We are yet to be convinced, however, that so serious an opinion of these gentlemen, as that stated above, prevails among our citizens to any extent. The prejudices of the ignorant and vulgar, it is not at all times possible to combat successfully, but among no other can such a belief prevail. Those who know the peculiar circumstances of the Board of Physicians—the busy sacrifices they make; their great anxiety to be useful—feel for them the highest respect, and will sustain and cheer them on in their philanthropic duties, in despite of all unjust clamour. It is the opinion of such only which should be regarded, and we earnestly trust, that every reflecting citizen will see the imperative necessity of supporting firmly the regulations which the authorities have entered into in the time of distress, and of lending his aid to suppress any and all opposition which may be offered against their enforcement.

THE YOUNG LADY'S OWN BOOK.

Messrs. Key, Mielke & Biddle, booksellers, No. 111 Market street, have just published, in neat form, a work designed for the especial use and amusement of females, under the above title.—We have looked over it with pleasure, as we do all works of a similar character, and record our opinion of its merits with more than ordinary gratification. It is filled with sound and sensible remarks on female qualifications—discusses, probably, the merits of those pursuits which tend to elevate the character of the sex, and by many interesting incidents of real life, selected from the experience of the virtuous and learned, pour with unerring truth to that course of life, that is of all others, best calculated to give female the rank in society which Providence designed them to fill, and which, under favorable circumstances, they so creditably adorn.

This work, we have no hesitation in saying, should form a part of every lady's library. Perused daily, with reflection, it will in a short time undue the vitiating food of novels and romances, unpalatable and nauseous, and by interesting the mind in the study of objects of a permanent value, leave no leisure for frivolous and reputable occupations. Every wife should make this book her study, and no single lady could dream of marrying, until she has reduced it precepts to practice.

THE IRISH MEETING.

The meeting of naturalized Irish citizens, held on Monday last, was immensely large—fully equal in number to the late anti-Bank meeting—and composed generally of persons, who a short time ago, were zealous in the cause of General Jackson. James Gowan, Esq. presided, and opened the meeting by a speech of much force. Resolutions were passed setting forth, according to the opinions of the meeting, the various delinquencies of the President—his hostility to the Bank and other Pennsylvania measures; and pledging themselves to use all honorable means to prevent his re-election. A dozen or twenty, of opposite sentiments, and favored—much to their discredit—to introduce confusion, but they were speedily put down.

Against this meeting we have strong objections. Its announcement we perceived with pain, and the subsequent appeals to Irish feeling in reference to the object, made by several of our city editors, we considered not only indecent, but hazardous. Not that we distrust the patriotism of our Irish citizens—many of whom we are proud to number among our personal friends—or feel any want of confidence in their devotion to American principles, but because we consider that no line of distinction should be drawn between them and native citizens. Like them, the Irishman who has taken the oath of allegiance to our government, is entitled to a share in all public matters—like them he is eligible to public office and public honors—like them his life, family and property, are protected by our laws, and being in every other respect identified with native citizens, no impropriety or reproach can be offered to him which will not be felt by the community at large.

But, it may be urged, if a Union are on an equal footing with native citizens, why are they not at liberty to issue calls on public meetings, for internal objects, addressed to the Irish exclusively? We answer, that they have equally as much right to do so, as natives have to call meetings addressed exclusively to native citizens; and yet, if the were done, no one will proceed to deny, that great offence would be taken. The Englishman, the Irish, the German, who may have taken up their abode with us, to escape persecution in their own country, and who, delighted with the peace and happiness of Freedom, have become naturalized, determined to spend the remainder of their days in security from injustice, would cry out "proscription" and not without cause. In this situation precisely, stood the meeting of Monday last. The natives invited none but Irish citizens, and hence our American, English and German population were proscribed!

We speak of this matter, with reference only to the principle it involves, distinct entirely from the objects of the meeting. We are offended with the proceedings because we wish to see no distinction of country among our citizens—no sectional interest agitated, to stir anarchy and discord among us—no jealousies awakened for kingdoms, which tyranny has compelled us to renounce forever. We desire to see all classes and grades, of whatever country they may originally have sprung, live together in peace and good will—sink all previous prejudices and predilections, and, living up to the high privileges of equity and freedom, forget all feelings but those of love and devotion to America—"the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

PHRENOLOGY.

The science of Phrenology or Cranology, which purports to teach a knowledge of the dispositions of the human mind, by means of the organs of the head, owes its origin to John Joseph Gall, a native of Wurtemburg, and a practitioner of medicine. His principal attention, from early life, appears to have been directed to anatomical and physiological enquiries respecting the brain and nerves, upon which subjects, as well as several others of a medical nature, he published various works. When at school, it is said, he was by no means as apt at learning as many of his contemporaries, and in endeavoring to ascertain the cause of this fact, he discovered that those boys who excelled him in committing their lessons to memory, were invariably distinguished by large eyes. Afterwards remarking the same peculiarity in great actors, he thence inferred that the organ of memory must reside in this part of the head, and that certain talents usually depend on, or may be ascertained by, the peculiar structure of this part of the body. He immediately undertook to collect a vast number of skulls, from which, by carefully comparing the peculiarities common to all, he established the regular principles of the science, on the assignment of thirty-three particular organs, evidencing as many different operations of the mind.

In a work published in Paris, in 1810, Mr. Gall advanced as the chief points of his doctrine of Phrenology, "that the brain is the organ of the body, by which the mind of man seems to activity. It is, however, not active in all its parts in every act of thinking but, on every occasion, every organ of person, and, in general, every function of the body has a particular nerve, or set of nerves as the instrument, on every operation of the mind essentially different from the others, has a separate part of the brain for its organ, which is indispensable to it. The strength and also of the nerve are in proportion to the power of action belonging to that organ. The nerves of the trunk of the cerebellum, and terminate in the cerebrum, and immediately before the formation of the encephalon. Hence he inferred, that by a close study of the protuberances—always supposed to contain parts of the brain belonging to particular faculties and dispositions—the prominent traits of the character of the individual, may be easily ascertained.

The true science of Phrenology is not, as many suppose immoral, and founded on materialism. It has ever been considered that men are born with different faculties of intellect, and that they not unfrequently inherite hereditary dispositions and traits of character, which distinguish them through life. This is true of nations as well as of individuals. The Phrenologist without agitating the question whether or not these natural dispositions may be overcome by association and habit, endeavours only to find the original cause of these differences on physiological principles precisely as physicians study the anatomy of the human system, as it appears in different countries, so as to attain the nature of the diseases in which it is subject.

For the amusement of our readers—if not for their instruction—we append a index of the Phrenological organs, as established by Gall, and detailed at length, with various additions, in the Encyclopedia Americana.

PROPENSITIVE ORGANS.

1. *Amativeness.*—Situated in the cerebellum, and indicated during life, by the thickness of the neck at the occipital bone.

2. *Philoprogenitiveness.*—Situated immediately above the middle part of the cerebellum, and corresponding to the protuberance of the occiput. It denotes parental affection, and is with females larger than with men.

3. *Concentrativeness.*—Immediately above the last and before self-esteem. It was first called, by Spurzheim, *inhabitiveness*, as it was found in persons and animals much attached to one place; but now it is believed that its function is to maintain two or more powers in simultaneous and combined activity.

4. *Adhesiveness.*—On each side of concentrativeness. It produces an instinctive tendency to attach one's self to certain objects, animate or inanimate.

5. *Combativeness.*—At the inferior and mesial angle of the parietal bone. It produces courage, and propensity to attack.

6. *Destructiveness.*—Immediately above, and extending a little backwards and forwards from the external opening of the ear, and corresponding to the squamous plate of the temporal bone.

7. *Constructiveness.*

8. *Acquisitiveness.*—At the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone. It denotes the tendency to acquire, or the great desire to possess in general.

9. *Secretiveness.*—At the inferior edge of the parietal bones, immediately above destructiveness, or in the middle of the lateral portion of the brain. It denotes the inherent tendency to conceal spontaneous thoughts, &c., from outward expression, until the understanding shall have decided on their propriety.

SENTIMENTAL ORGANS.

10. *Self-esteem.*—At the vertex, or top of the head. If modified by other organs, it is a source of great good. The lower animals, such as the turkey cock, peacock, horse, &c., manifest feelings resembling pride or self-esteem.

11. *Love of approbation.*—On each side of self-esteem.

12. *Conscientiousness.*—Near the middle of each parietal bone.

13. *Benevolence.*—At the upper part of the frontal bone, in the general region, and immediately before the fontanel.

14. *Imitation.*—At the middle of the coronal aspect of the brain.

15. *Hope.*—On each side of that of veneration.

16. *Ideality and Wonder.*—Nearly along the lower edge of the temporal ridge of the frontal bone. Producing delight in the beau ideal, and a tendency to believe in presentiments, dreams, phantoms, &c.

17. *Conscientiousness.*—On the posterior and lateral parts of the coronal surface of the brain. Denotes rigid adherence to truth.

18. *Firmness.*—Denoting bravery and fortitude.

INTELLECTUAL ORGANS.

19. *Individuality.*—At the middle of the lower part of the forehead. Gives the desire and the ability to know facts and things without a view to their application.

20. *Form.*—Indicated by the width between the eyes. Its function is to judge of form.

21. *Size.*—The frontal sinus, three difficulties in the way of observing this organ. It gives an intuitive facility of estimating size.

22. *Weight.*—Near the organ of size. It gives facility in judging of weight or resistance.

23. *Coloring.*—Under the middle of the arch of the eye brows. It is connected with a great natural power of perceiving colours.

24. *Locality.*—At the lower part of the forehead, over the inner end of the eye brow. It is connected with a great memory for places, and a power of judging of the capabilities of ground.

25. *Order.*—Is connected with the love of order.

26. *Time.*—Denotes the power of conceiving time, and remembering circumstances united by chronological succession.

27. *Number.*—connected with a great talent for calculating.

28. *Tune.*—A great development of this organ enlarges the lateral part of the forehead, but its form varies according to the direction and form of the convolutions. It denotes the perception of melody.

29. *Language.*—Indicated by the prominence and depression of the eyes. Gives the power of acquiring and using words.

REFLECTING ORGANS.

30. *Comparison.*—An eminence of the form of a reversed pyramid, in the upper and middle portion of the frontal bone. Denotes the power of perceiving resemblances.

31. *Causality.*—Furnishes the idea of causation.

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Phrenological societies, composed generally of learned and scientific men, are numerous in Europe. A Journal devoted to the dissemination of knowledge in regard to the science has recently been established in Paris, under the direction of Mr. Spurzheim. The prospectus speaks of Gall as one of the most remarkable phenomena of the eighteenth century, and of Phrenology as a science which has, and will continue to benefit and improve every branch of practical knowledge, not even excepting philosophy, medicine, education, or legislation.

The Pestilence in Philadelphia.

By the subjoined accounts it will be seen that the Cholera is spreading over our city with rapid strides. Its mortality is not greater than usual, but its increase has been astonishingly great. It prevails generally in the outskirts of the city, in close and narrow alleys, and in the less cleanly districts. A few cases, have, however, occurred, in central situations, where no all outward appearance, care and prudence in the adoption of preventive measures, had been adopted. The weather in the early part of the week was warm and sultry, with occasional heavy showers of rain, which we presume, materially contributed to the spread of the disease.

However, we are happy to say has, so far, suffered but little injury from the disease. A few stores only have been closed, and but a comparatively small number of residents have left the city. It still more gratifications to mention, that no panic prevails. The good sense and fortitude of our citizens were never more conspicuously shown, than at this time. There is no diminution, but a great increase of benevolent actions. The Mayor and constituted city authorities, aided by many private individuals, are unceasingly employed in devising measures not only to relieve the sick, but the poor, who being thrown out of employ, are destitute of the means of subsistence. A vast number of such are now entirely supported by this philanthropy. In some cases whole families have been removed from their wretched hovels, and placed in comfortable situations. The good deeds of these gentlemen will long be remembered with gratitude.

	CASES.	DEATHS.
Saturday, Aug. 4—Private practice	27	4
Hospitals	8	8
Arch street Prison	9	2
Total	43	13
Sunday, Aug. 5—Private practice	20	10
Hospitals	28	10
Almshouse	11	2
Total	63	20
Monday, Aug. 6—Private practice	29	10
Hospitals	80	24
Almshouse	10	7
Arch Street Prison	45	285
Bleakley Almshouse	6	4
Total	176	71
Tuesday, Aug. 7—Private practice	26	20
Hospitals	36	20
Almshouse	13	6
Arch street Prison	3	2
Bleakley Almshouse	9	9
Total	136	72
Wednesday, Aug. 8—Private practice	43	7
Hospitals	35	20
Almshouse	10	15
Arch street Prison	1	1
Bleakley Almshouse	16	9
Almshouse Infirmary	1	1
Total	114	46
Thursday, Aug. 9—Private practice	64	26
Hospitals	23	24
Almshouse	23	6
Arch Street Prison	1	0
Bleakley Almshouse	9	2
Almshouse Infirmary	1	1
Total	154	59
Friday, Aug. 10—Private practice	82	19
Hospitals	41	21
Almshouse	14	6
Arch street Prison	1	0
Pennsylvania Hospital	4	1
Total	142	39

STATISTICAL.

Number of cases of Asiatic Cholera, in Philadelphia, reported previous to Aug. 4	157	71
From August 4, to August 10	832	326
Grand Total	989	397

The great number of intemperate persons who have been attacked by the cholera in countries and cities where it has extensively prevailed, has given rise to an opinion that such only are liable to the disease. This is a serious error which requires prompt correction, as its belief is calculated to do immense injury. The intemperate, it is true, are the more prominent victims, at the breaking out of the disease, but the pestilence in its desolating course, has swept off hundreds and thousands of individuals of regular and correct habits. In Montreal, the first sufferers were the filthy and those addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, but subsequent reports inform us that many of the most abstemious inhabitants have been destroyed by the cholera. In like manner in New York, among the victims are many valuable citizens and virtuous and intelligent females, upon whom a shadow of suspicion, as regards intemperance, has never been cast. It is unjust therefore, in the extreme, to wound the feelings of relatives, by the sweeping denunciation that every cholera case may be traced to habits of intoxication. During the prevalence of epidemics, all are more or less liable to be attacked, and if the habits of some render them peculiarly so, it affords no just excuse for imputing those habits to others, whose characters repel the assertion as base and malignant.

We are already called upon to mourn the loss of some of our prominent citizens, who have fell victims to the prevailing pestilence. John C. Browne, Esq. who died on Wednesday afternoon, was a gentleman universally respected and esteemed. In the district in which he resided he was a prominent citizen, and his loss will be deeply felt.

The following correct sentiment we find in "Ivan Vejeeghen," a Russian novel, just published:—"A man in society and a man at home are two quite different persons. The domestic tyrant, the tormentor of his servants and family, frequently passes in the world for the most amiable of men. He who makes others split with laughter by the exuberance of his gaity, frequently comes from and goes back to his house weeping. To learn a man's character aright, you must observe him—first, in his conduct as a citizen; and secondly, in his conduct at home. A bad father to good children—a bad husband to a good wife—a bad son to good parents, can never be good members of society.—Such persons do not deserve to be trusted with power over a dog, much less their fellow citizens.

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SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—The American edition of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet of History, issued under the auspices of Carey & Lea, Philadelphia, does not swell in the number of volumes so rapidly as some of the miscellaneous Libraries; but it furnishes the most approved and substantial compilations of the past, and brings undoubted testimonials of its accuracy as a book of reference. The first volume of the "History of Spain and Portugal," is the latest published of the series, and a perusal of it only increases our desire to trace the sequel from the same gifted pen. It is mentioned in the Preface to the Spanish annals that the author had the advantage of a long and intimate acquaintance, literary and personal, with a great part of Spain. This is the first attempt which has been made in our language to furnish a general history of the Spanish and Portuguese Peninsula, digested from the great mass of original authorities. It is stated that the very interesting subject of the Arabian and Moorish domination in Spain is in the hands of Dr. Southey, for Dr. Lardner's Cabinet, and that other volumes of interest, not enumerated, may be short-ly expected.

The authorities of Wilmington, Delaware, have, we understand, interdicted all intercourse between Philadelphia and that city. The steamboats between the two places ceased running on Wednesday. The movement is preposterously ridiculous, and will unquestionably prove as inefficient as a similar regulation did in Newport. Already it is rumored that forty cases of Cholera have occurred in Wilmington.

In pursuance of a recommendation of Governor Wolf, Thursday last was observed throughout the state as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, in reference to the Cholera. In this city business was generally suspended, and the attendance upon Divine worship unusually full.

A letter from a respectable gentleman of Delaware county, Pa. informs us that four cases of Malignant Cholera have occurred in Tinicum Meadows, and two in the town of Darby—all persons of color. The four in Tinicum and one of the Darby cases proved fatal.

About twelve on Tuesday night, a cry of murder was heard in Taylor's Alley, which runs from Second to Front, between Chesnut and Walnut. Some of the watchmen, with a few citizens, who happened to be about, ran to the place and saw, by the light of the watchman's lanthern, a woman dashing from a third story window. The door, being fastened, was broken open, and another woman was found, in the upper front room, holding on by the wrist of her who was jumping out, both having their clothes on. The house appeared to be untenanted, and the story told by the two fair ones was that—They said that they lived in the southern district, and were on their way home from the northern part of the city that they were accosted by two gentlemen, whose properties they accepted on account of the lateness of the hour, and made preparations to sing in the street; that they were taken into the house, and shouted murder as they found that it was empty; that the men ran away and locked the door, and then one of the women threw herself out of the window, but clinging her hand had hold of the sill and held on. The other then grasped her wrist, and then came the watchmen who drew her up.

CENTRAL RACE COURSE.—On Saturday last a Match Race for $1,000 a side, distance 1000 yards, was run over the Central Course near Baltimore. The purse was taken by the Kentuckian gray horse, beating Amelia by about six inches. Previous to the match race a sweepstakes was run for and won by a horse owned by a proprietor of the grey which won the match race.

The Chronicle of Wednesday says—We have heard, within three or four days, much conversation respecting the wonderful Camphene and Lard Oil Lamp. The appearance of Presumptory Symptoms of Cholera. Our readers know that we detest Quackery, and pretend to no knowledge of a science that we have not studied. We think it right, however, to repeat the opinions of two of our most excellent physicians—with either of whom we should feel ourselves safe—that the mixture is wonderfully salutary, taken in stronger doses than those generally prescribed; from 15 to 20 drops. We desire to be understood. We report the opinions of men whom we have to rely on; and give no opinion except as to their qualifications.

We have before noticed the appearance of the cholera in the Alms House at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The Republican of Wednesday says—"The cholera has now broken out in our county poor house, about one mile east from the centre of the village, where it is making fearful ravages. Three or four, before the breaking out of the disease, about 250 inmates of this poor house, among whom death has been and is now busy. The one that returned was on Thursday last, the day before which, as a substantial, during the overseer's absence, many of the paupers entered the garden and stripped the cucumbers from the vines, eating them as they were picked, and also ate large quantities of green apples, beans, &c. They have paid dearly for the act. Since Thursday, there have been 15 cases and 10 deaths. In the village, there have been 13 cases and 10 deaths during the last week, and several of these have been counted as cases resembling many of the symptoms of cholera, but which have not been reported as such."

CHARLESTON, July 30.—An outbreak of a fiery daring and nearly fatal character, was perpetrated in this city on Friday evening last. A colored man by the name of Irvin, a barber trade, was engaged in shaving a man in Church street. Mr. George Cramer, jr. who happened to be passing, desired him to desist. Instead of complying, however, a only irritated the fellow, who lavished so much abuse upon Mr. C., as induced that young gentleman to strike him. The fellow then went off, and shortly afterwards returned with a knife, and telling Mr. Cramer that he would have satisfaction, made a blow at him with a knife, which inflicted a severe wound in his breast. Mr. Cramer immediately called out for assistance; upon which Mr. Kindall came up, when he also was attacked by the fellow, who inflicted a severe wound in the body of Mr. K.; the prowess of the knife was arrested by his ribs, against which the blade broke. Irvin was soon after taken by the guard, and will be tried for these offences by a court of magistrates and freeholders.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 21st June, has the following paragraph:—"A correspondent recently stated to a clerk in a banking house in Lombard street, that a defalcation had been discovered to the amount of nearly £3,000. About five weeks ago he requested leave of absence for a month, to recruit his health in the country, which was granted. He being settling clerk, he produced his accounts previous to his departure, and at that period every thing proved satisfactory. However, on Wednesday but the embezzlement was discovered, and yesterday the prisoner, after his visit to the Old Bailey, when it turned out that they had taken their departure for America a week or ten days prior to his pretended visit to the country, and no further clue can be had of them at present."

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

At the meeting of the Select Council on Monday evening, the City Treasurer was authorized to receive from the executors of the late Stephen Girard the legacy of ten thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be appropriated for the purchase and distribution of fuel to poor white house and room keepers of good character, and was directed to invest that sum accruing to the inhabitants of the testator.

We understand that the doors of several of the cholera hospitals have been beset by a number of ignorant persons, who, under a strange prejudice against the doctors and the mode of treatment in those institutions, for some time prevented the admission of the cholera patients. Such persons, at such a time, are equally dangerous and objectionable, and if the good sense of the people cannot defend the hospitals from these attacks, the public authorities should prevent their recurrence, if necessary, by force.

The Board of Health, by a proclamation dated the 2d inst. has forbidden the landing of Cakes or Oysters on the wharves of this city and the adjoining districts, declaring their determination to enact the penalty fixed by the law.

Our esteemed and valuable fellow citizen, Colonel John Swift, has had a severe attack of the prevailing malady; we are happy to learn that he is now convalescent. His services during sickness at the command of his fellow citizens, were on Sunday required at the Arch street Prison, he promptly attended, and was very actively engaged there during the day.

On Monday last Abraham Ogle, Esq. was elected President, and John B. Trevor, Esq. Cashier of the Western Bank.

A gentleman called on us to say, that a "mad dog" made its appearance on Tuesday afternoon, in the neighbourhood of Church Alley, where it bit two or three children, and an English gentleman. The dog is a large, sand-looking setter or pointer dog. It was last seen in Front, below Green's Court, whither it had been pursued.

We learn with deep regret that Mr. Thomas M. Tyson, but a few years since one of the most promising young men of Philadelphia, committed suicide on Friday night last, by jumping into the Delaware and Chesapeake canal, and drowning himself. He was at the time, in a state of mental derangement.

A "Cholera Gazette" has been commenced at Portland, Me. published weekly, at 12½ cents a number. It is to be devoted exclusively to the subject of Cholera.

The distillery of Col. Phelps, in Roxwell, Ontario Co. was destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. with all its apparatus, and a quantity of grain. It was insured for $1,500.

Three sailors who had been committed for breaking into a house, lately attempted to break out of prison, but from lack either of skill or luck, were not so fortunate in the act as their prior effort. They had been removed to Bellevue, in consequence of the prevalence of the Cholera at Sing Sing Prison, but it seems they preferred being at here. They were detected in cutting the grating at their window with the unwrapping of a watch, and secured.

In Norfolk, Va. and Portsmouth, a small town opposite, containing about three thousand inhabitants, for whom more than one half were colored people, the Cholera is raging and have—almost exclusively among the blacks.

The Cholera is said to have broken out with great violence in the State Prison, at Charlestown, Mass.

Mr. Ellis W. Borden, blacksmith, recently from Albany died at Rensselaerville, New York, on Sunday last, in consequence of an injury received in jumping in a state of partial derangement from the top of a shed about twenty feet high. He survived the injury but a short time.

The Louisville (Ky.) Herald of the 21st ult. says—"It is with regret we announce the fact that on Sunday morning last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a mob of about 200 persons collected and set fire to and burned two frame houses in the lower part of the city, occupied by persons of ill fame, and destroyed or materially injured two or three other frame buildings. Two of the chief actors, one a Mr. Charles Shirley, attached to the theatre in this city, was killed. About twenty of those concerned have been arrested."

The Governor of Nova Scotia has appointed all the members of the legislature of that Province, health officers, for their different towns, in consequence of the Cholera alarm.

Drowned, at Brooklyn, on the 27th instant, CHARLES T. CONNOR, aged about 22 years. He fell a victim to the use of a diving apparatus of his own invention, one of the pipes of which gave way.

We learn from Trenton, that Judge Ewing, Chief Justice of the state of New Jersey, died of the Cholera in that city on Saturday.

Mr. Seth K. Wilson, of Pratt's Hollow, committed suicide on Monday last, by taking a quantity of opium. Pecuniary embarrassments is the cause assigned for the act.

The American Farmer announces, that in Louisa county, Virginia, there is a quarry, belonging to Dr. Coleman, of salt stone, of a quality very superior to any heretofore known.

The lady of Com. George W. Rodgers was enclosed in three coffins, and in the grave was a handsome shell of rough pine boards, the second coffin was lead, weighing 500 pounds, the coffin-plate weighing 200 pounds, and the whole weight was 1,152 pounds. No doubt his remains will be brought home.

Gov. Metcalf, of Kentucky, has recommended the observance of Saturday, 18th inst. as a day of fasting and prayer, in reference to the Cholera. Similar recommendations have been made by the Governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and perhaps other states. Also by the authorities of a great number of cities and towns.

The schooner American arrived at New Orleans from Matanzas July 10th, with *two hundred and forty thousand dollars*, all in "the real things."

Several vessels arrived from the Black Sea, report fresh piracies in the Archipelago. No English ship has been heard of as being plundered; but some American, one Dutch, and an American, said to be the Curlew.

A sad accident occured at Dalton, in Berkshire county, last week. Mr. Benjamin Prouty attempted to split a log with powder, a part of which from the explosion, weighing about 20 lbs. struck him on his head over the eyes, and drove the bones of his skull into the brains. He remained insensible, and expired in about four hours.

It is said that no less than eleven physicians have fallen victims to the Cholera at New York.

Counterfeit ten dollar notes, purporting to be on the Pittsburg Branch of the U. S. Bank, are in circulation in Kentucky. Three persons, Pirtle, Rutherford and Williams, having passed the notes, and having a number of counterfeits in possession, having been committed for trial.

The Bellefonte Patriot of Thursday last announces the death of General Potter Reaves, one of the earliest settlers of that county, and twice an elector of President and Vice president of the United States.

A friend who resides in Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, writes us under date of the 30th ult. that as yet they are without the Asiatic Cholera in that section, but cases of the Cholera Morbus have occurred, marked with great malignanty.

The last member of the family of the late Rev. Mr. Hinton, of Harlem, is dead. The little suffer died of hydrocephalus on Thursday evening, aged 7 months, and was buried with his parents and sister.

A daughter of Mr. Henry Frazee, of the town of Grey, (Lewis Co.) about 12 years of age, in attempting to cross Moose river on a raft constructed by herself, with the

Whatever sceptic could inquire for,
For every why he had a wherefore.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

If you a gentleman would know,
'Tis he whose deeds proclaim him so.

Widow from quarrels keep out free.
Thus never canst a witness be.

What fathers miserably acquire,
Their sons will throw into the fire.

With sprinkles and locks of gray,
Love seldom can be made to stay.

With very many war parsons,
To council ye wish very few.

A word's a thing that flies away,
But writing may be made to stay.

Who idle is when fortune glances,
When she departs the fool repents.

If youth had wisdom, age had power,
Nought would be wanting for an hour.

A FUNNY PUN.—Two lawyers in a funny on the Thames the other day, had not been rowing long before they found she leaked. "Tom, said one, "here's a *notice to quit*." "No!" replied the other, "*notice of bail*, rather, I think."

A painter, intending to describe the miracle of the fishes listening to the preaching of St. Anthony of Padua, painted the *lobsters* stretching out of the water *red*, having probably never seen them in their native state. Being questioned on this, and asked how he could justify his representing the lobsters as *boiled*, he extricated himself by observing, "that *the miracle was the greater*."

At the Opera House, London, during the performance of the German company, a gentleman on one side of the pit, where want of room had compelled him to stand, anxious to support himself, grasped, as he thought, one of the props of the benches; upon which a respectable person politely exclaimed—"Pray, sir, don't pull so hard, that's my wooden leg."

"Mr. W——," said a little girl to an apothecary of this town, "Ma' wants a pound of your *cholera alarm*." "*Cholera alarm?*—was that the name, my dear?" "Yes, sir." "Cholera alarm—was'nt it chloride of lime?" O, yes sir, I believe it was."

One of the salt mines at Cracow, in Poland, is 6,000 feet in length, 2,000 in breadth, and 600 in depth. Descending to the bottom, the visitor is surprised to find a subterraneous commonwealth of many families who have their peculiar laws and polity. Many people seem buried alive in this strange abyss, having been born there, and never enjoyed the air and prospects of the surface of the earth. The number of men employed in this mine is about 900.

I once knew a man (says a writer in the Metropolitan Magazine) who had only one story, and that was about a gun. His difficulty was to introduce this story, and he at last succeeded by the use of his foot. When sitting after dinner, he would stamp under the table and create a hollow sound. Then, "God bless me! what's that—a gun? By the bye, talking about guns;" and then came his story.

PUNNING.—Punning is sometimes a *fruitful* occupation. A London paper states that in the crush that took place one evening at the Commons, Sir Charles *Lemon* came in for a *squeeze*, which he said played the *juice* with him. "Never mind my *pip*," said a Baronet, behind him, "there's *Peel* as badly off; and here am I, a *civil Orangeman*, suffering as others do by the *press*; but it is *fruitless* to let ourselves be *sour*ed."

A gentleman of considerable sense and knowledge of the world, being asked whether a man possessing genius without perseverance and stability, or one of a dull but assiduous character, was the most likely to prove successful in life, replied, that it was a difficult question to decide, since it was impossible to throw a *straw* to a great distance, and almost equally the case with a *too*.

An English officer being quartered in a small town in Ireland, he and his lady were regularly besieged, as they got into their carriage, by an old beggar-woman, who kept her post at the door, assailing them daily with fresh importunities. Their charity and patience became exhausted; not so the petitioner's perseverance.—One morning our orartix begun—"Oh, my lady, success to your ladyship, and success to your honor's honor, this morning, of all the days in the year; for sure did I not *dream* last night that her ladyship gave me a pound of tea, and your honor gave me a pound of tobacco!" "But, my good woman," said the general, "don't you know that dreams go by the rule of contrary?" "Do they so?" replied the old woman, "then it must maan, that your honor will give me the tea, and her ladyship the tobacco."

MAIDEN SPEECH OF AN AMERICAN SENATOR.—"Sir-r-r!—If I possessed the power to flash conviction, as the lightning does upon the bosom of the thunder cloud, redundant with fire and brimstone: Sir-r-r, if I could wrest from the sceptre—I mean, if I could wrest the sceptre from reason, and rob the spheres of the music of their voices: Sir-r-r, if I could by any effort of this feeble hand and tremulous body, pour the tremendous and overwelming flood of conviction like a wall of adamant over your souls until they melted in the red hot embers of conviction: Sir-r-r, if I could freeze your hearts till they offered an icy barrier to the intrusion of all selfish considerations, and reared the massy column of their waters up to the topmost pinnacle of the arching sky: Sir-r-r, if I could swallow up, at a single effort of my imagination, the possibility of believing it possible that the cries of the orphans, the bewailings of reckless and wretched poverty—the exhortations of the halt, the dumb and the deaf—the mother's groans—the weeping stones—the orphans moans—" Here, it appears, the orator was interrupted by a burst of hysterical tears from the beautiful blue eyes of the widow of the honourable Roger Pegg, who was carried home fainting.—*Lights and Shadows of American Life.*

SHEEP *versus* BABIES.—Crossing a neighbouring enclosure, a few days since, we encountered a little urchin about twelve years of age, whose daily business it was to watch and protect a large flock of sheep, and who, in the bargain, was encumbered with the care of a small child not remarkable for gentleness of disposition. Finding him in not a very pleasant mood, which seemed to be occasioned by the turbulent spirit of the little one, we took the liberty of inquiring which was the lesser trouble of the two—the care of the sheep or child? The lad raised up his hands, and exclaimed in the most earnest manner—"I'd sooner, sur, mind *forty* sheep than *one* baby!"

A BUSY PAY-DAY.—A profligate young fellow, the son of a lawyer of some eminence in Rhode Island, on a certain muster or general inspection day purchased a horse of an ignorant farmer, engaging to pay for it on the next inspection day. He gave a note; but instead of inspection he inserted the word *resurrection*—making it payable on the resurrection day!—When the next inspection day had come, and the farmer, unsuspicious of the trick, supposed the note to be due, he called on the young man for payment. The latter expressed great astonishment that he should call upon him before the note was out. But it is out, said the farmer; you promised to pay me the next inspection day; the time has come round, and I want the money. If you will look at the note again, said the young man, coolly, you will find it has a long time to run yet. The farmer was sure the note was due, or ought to be; but on spelling it over carefully, he found to his astonishment that it was not due until the resurrection day. He remonstrated with the young scapegrace; but all to no purpose, and he finally laid the case before his father, the lawyer. The latter took his son aside, and told him he had better settle the thing at once; for, said he, though the pay day is far off, you bid fair to have business enough on your hands that day, without having notes to settle.—The advice was taken.—*Constellation.*

A PARODY.—The annexed from the Salem Observer, is a happy parody upon Brutus' Address to the Romans. It bears an appropriate caption—"A Toper's Address to his Pot Companions."

Topers, Drunkards and Swiggers!

Hear me for your own sakes, and lay aside your tankards, that you may hear; believe me for your welfare, and have respect for your welfare, that you may believe; censure me in your sober moments, and be sober that you may better judge. If there be around this table, any dear lover of ardent spirits, to him I say that Stingo's love of ardent spirits was no less than his. If then that lover demand: why Stingo rose against ardent spirits, this is my answer: not that I loved ardent spirits less, but that I loved health and a sound constitution more. Had you rather that ardent spirits were ruling, and die a rum burnt knave, than that ardent spirits were contemned, to live a stout, hardy, honest yeoman? As ardent spirits were pleasant, I tasted them; as they were exhilarating, I sipped them; as they recruited my spirits, I drank them; but as they were ruinous, I spurned them. There are tastes for their pleasantness, sips for their exhilarations, drams for their recruiting power; but banishment, and detestation for their ruinous tendency. Who is here so brutal as would be a drunkard? If any, gulp—hickup—reel—for him have I offended. Who is here so foolish as would be a swaggerer?—if any, brawl, for him have I offended. Who is here so mad as will not mind his health? If any, let fever speak his burning rage—for him have I offended. I pause for a reply. Then none have I offended. I have done no more to ardent spirits than you should to Stingo. The act of their banishment is recorded on the private pages of Stingo's journal, their usefulness not extended wherein they were worthy; nor the injurious tendency enforced for which they were banished.

Many epitaphs and inscriptions were composed for Sir Isaac Newton. It was a contest who should write the wits of the day. We are only acquainted with the fine poem of Thomson, dedicated to his memory, and the inscription designed by Pope. I discovered an epitaph on the father of modern philosophy, which as far as I have been enabled to ascertain, still lies in its manuscript state. The conception is sublime as the subject.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

More than his name were known—would seem to fear
He who mercies'd heaven's fame, could want it here;
Yet when the suns be lighted up shall fade,
And all the worlds he found, are first decayed,
Then void and waste *Eternity* shall lie,
And *Time* and *Newton's name*, together die.

Field Mice.—Mr. Spicer, of East Bennington, N. Y. being a year or two since in possession of a field mice, which did great damage to his nursery of apple trees, among which were weeds and grass, stood some corn upon the ground near the nursery, and turned in some hogs. These animals soon rooted over the whole lot, exterminating the mice completely. He turned the hogs into the other lots, and found it to work equally well.

PARENT AND CHILD.—"It is thus," replied her father, "she pays me back all I have endured. It is a sweet consciousness to know that we make even one creature happy. When I feel this little heart beat tranquility against mine, I feel I do not live in vain. She is a precious legacy bequeathed to me by an angel, that in life shed sunshine upon my path, and even in death did not desert me. Since she left me the memory of her love; and this little flower, to be watered by my tears and pay me with its smiles." There were some drops upon the yellow hair of Alice, they had fallen from her father's eyes. She looked up on feeling them and went caressing to the floor and there the mouth, eyes as yet the unopened bud, was raised with her violet eyes, as if she brought a balm to sorrow, and though he wanted but her kiss to make him happy.—*Woman's Love.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE HAIR AND TEETH.—I have seen a thousand graves opened, and always perceived that whatever was gone, teeth and hair remained with those who had died with them. In not this odd? They go the very first things in youth, and yet last the longest in the dust, if the people will but do to preserve them.—[Moore's Life of Byron.]

MATHEMATICIANS.—The famous historian, used to study and write by candle-light, even at a round-y in summer; and, as if there was reason in the world, he always waited upon his company to the door with a candle in his hand.

A FOGGY WAITER.—We are the natural relatives of Mr. Wm. Fogg are advertised and invited to come forward. A gentleman remarked that the "surname of a Fogg should be wanted." "Not at all," answered Sam Rogers, "in a case like this, for it is but natural to suppose, that the *unsexed son* of a *Fog* would be *unit* (mixed).

PUNCTUALITY.—The love of popularity seems little else than the love of being beloved, and is only blameable when a person sinks at the affections of a people by means in appearance honest, but in their end pernicious and destructive.

'TALENT.—A government is inexcusable for employing foolish ministers because they cry examine a man's head, though they cannot his heart.

LAWS.—Are generally found to be nets of such a texture as the little creep through, the great break through, and the middle sized are hard entangled in.

RIDDLE.—My first is an insect, my second an animal, my whole what every body has got, and what nobody can do without.

Why is a tear shed in secret like a ship? Because it's a *private loan*.

Why are there only 40 weeks in this year? Because the other 8 are *Leaf*.

Why is a disturbance in the pit of a play-house like the steam engine on the Newcastle Railroad? Because it's a *low-commotion* (locomotion.)

A medical confession. Frankly delivered by that eminent physician and wit, Sir Samuel Garth, has been fortunately preserved; perhaps the truth it reveals is a consolation to its honesty.

Dr. Garth (so he is called in the manuscript) who was one of the Kit-Kat Club, coming there one night declared he could not stay supper, because he was engaged to sup with Sir Godfrey Kneller, but gave good wine being produced he forgot them. When Sir Richard Steele reminded him of his first appointment, Garth immediately pulled out his list which amounted to fifteen—and said, "It's no great matter whether I see them to-night or not, for nine of them have such bad constitutions, that all the physicians in the world can't save them, and the other six have so good constitutions that all the physicians in the world can't kill them.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, latterly painted more for profit than for praise, and is said to have used some whimsical preparations in his colours which made them work like and smoothly off but not endure.—A friend noticing it to him, said, "What do you think, posterity will say, Sir Godfrey Kneller, when they see these pictures some years hence?"

"Say!" replied the artist, "Why they'll say *Sir Godfrey Kneller never painted them!*"

THE BRATTLE ROBBER.—When the young Brattle is about three or four years of age, his education, or training, is commenced by his being compelled to walk and run a given distance daily, and as he advances in years, the exercise is increased. He must acquire the art of bleating like a sheep—barking like a dog—crowing like a cock—crying like an ass—and in like manner of venerating all kinds of animals. He is required to throw himself on any occasion which may require into every kind of attitude—to crawl along or lie as flat as possible on the ground—to run like a dog, to stand on his head with his legs extended widely, so as to appear in the chink like the stump of a tree, &c. A sentinel of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, heard something move about the head ropes of his horses. On looking round, he saw what he supposed to be a large dog which ran between his legs and nearly upset him. The sentinel, however, had heard of the ability with which many of the natives could imitate different animals and was not satisfied with this explanation of the noise that had first excited his attention. He still suspected that some roguery was in foot, and, the better to detect it, replaced himself behind what appeared to be the stump of a tree, at a short distance from the spot on which he had been previously standing. On this supposed stump he hung his turban, and, bent on the most attentive scrutiny, he placed his head between the two limbs of the stump so, as, unperceived, to command a direct view of the spot from which the noise originally proceeded.—This, however, was too much for the thief (for such in reality, was the pseudo tree stump) who, unable to restrain his laughter, and finding his situation somewhat critical, suddenly executed a somerset, upset the astonished soldier, and made clear off with his bonnet.

INDIAN ANECDOTE.—"Previous to the American revolution, an Indian who had been converted to Christianity some fifty miles, happened in town during Sunday, and feeling to reverence the sabbath, was impelled by the dictates of duty to attend the church of the white men. He entered the house; but no one wishing to be contaminated by contact with the Indian, he was left to stand alone in one of the aisles. The preacher commenced and went through his routine of service. At the conclusion the Indian modestly lifted up his voice and requested liberty to speak. It was a request that could not well be denied, as it was plainly apparent to every one present that the congregation had a curiosity to hear what the red man had to say. He commenced, and related the history of his conversion to the Christian faith. From this he proceeded to exhort the people. He had burning thoughts, and brice related in the artless simplicity of his soul, he soon brought tears from almost every eye. As he concluded, the parson descended from the desk and approached the Indian. How is it possible, said the parson, first you, an untutored savage, having no education, possess the power so greatly to affect my hearers or even to bring them to tears; while I, an ordinary minister of Christ, who have received a regular theological education, after preaching many years, was never able to move them in this manner? O, replied the Indian, it be all very plain. You come here—bring silver bowl, all very nice—and wives gown all handsome; but you have no *sympathy* in the bowl. You give de people nothing to eat. But I, your dirty Indian, come here—bring great wooden bowl and wooden spoon, but bring nut victuals in my bowl—I bring de people something to eat. Dey glad to eat it—dey be all hungry—as satisfied with looking at silver bowl. I bring them the bread of life—dey eat; I bring them the waters of salvation—dey drink; and dey so glad dey cry for joy—dey bless God, and be thankful to him. You go to the fountains affering water and fill your bowl; den your people glad to come here—den dey see more go deep to hear you preach."

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE WREN.

This bird has the head and upper part of the body of a deep reddish brown; above each eye is a streak of white the back, and coverts of the wings and tail, are marked with slender transverse black lines; the quill feathers with bars of black and red. The throat is of a yellowish white, the belly and sides crossed with narrow dusky and pale reddish brown lines, and the tail is crossed with dusky bars.

This bird, though very small, is of a very cheerful disposition, and has an agreeable voice, which he throws out with great cheerfulness and sprightliness, in all his elevating his tail all the time he is singing, and continues his song through the winter, except during the frosts.

The female breeds twice in the year; first in the latter end of April, and afterwards in the middle of June. The nest is usually placed among clusters of moss and ivy, in such a manner that it is very hard to discover it. It is made of dry moss and leaves put together in a very artificial manner, being closed all round except a small hole left to go in and out at. In cities, however, they are unusually tame, and will build their nests in boxes placed on trees for their accommodation. They lay not less than eighteen eggs, which are usually all hatched, except one or two and thus sixteen young ones have been reared together in one nest. The young ones may be easily reared. They should for this purpose be taken out of the nest at about fifteen days old, and fed with sheep's, calve's or ox's heart cut small, with eggs minced among it. When they are able to peck this meat for themselves, they may be put into cages; but they must still be fed some days, lest they should neglect themselves and die of hunger, after the greatest part of the trouble is thus over.

When they are grown up, they may be fed with paste, and will need no more heart. After which it will be a great deal better to give each a spider or two once in two or three days: and after they attain full age they may either be left to sing their own wild notes, which are very agreeable, or if it be desired that they should whistle tunes they will easily be taught. The notes of the Wren are twelve in number, all sprightly.

THE MOCKING-BIRD.

The following lively description of this unrivalled songster we fully realized this morning, while in the act of being shaved by an amateur *Tonsor*. Every barber should supply himself with a select aviary, affording his sickness the consolation of music while he deludes their grim visages with scenes of ease, and with an unrelenting hand mows down the growth of a day. With such strains in our ears, we should forget the miseries of life—the reddest edge of patent soap—the pinching of our noses—and the unprincipled infliction of a dull razor.—*Spirit of the Times (N. Y.)*

The Mocking-bird.—The plumage of the mocking-bird, though none of the handsomest, is pleasing enough to recommend him; and had he nothing else to recommend him, would scarcely entitle him to notice. But his figure is well proportioned and even handsome. The ease, elegance, and rapidity of his movements, the animation of his eye, and the intelligence he displays in listening and marking the peculiarity of his genius. To these we may add that of a voice full, strong, and musical, and capable of almost every modulation, from the clear, mellow tones of the wood-thrush to the savage scream of the bald eagle. In measure and accent he faithfully follows his originals. In force and sweetness of expression he greatly improves upon them. In his native state, mounted on the top of a tall tree or half-grown tree, in the dawn of the morning, while the woods are already vocal with a multitude of warblers, his admirable song rises pre-eminent over every competitor. The ear can listen without effort to his music alone, to which that of all the others seems a mere accompaniment. Neither is the strain altogether imitative. His own native notes, which are easily distinguishable by such as are well acquainted with those of our various song birds, are bold and full and varied, seemingly beginning all birds in the rudiments of short expressions of two, three, or, at the most, five or six syllables, generally interspersed with imitations, and all of them uttered with great emphasis and rapidity, and continued, with undiminished ardor, for half an hour or an hour at a time. His expanded wings and tail, glistening with white, and the buoyant gaiety of his actions, arresting the eye, as his song most irresistibly does the ear, he seems to say, in the words of the poet, "Come hither, ye that are weary, and hear me sing." Hundreds of persons are every year attracted to the spot where he is singing merely by his song, while others, entire strangers to ornithology, remain for hours together in one spot, charmed to the listener. The mocking-bird loves little of the power and energy of his song by confinement. In his domesticated state, when he commences his career of song, it is impossible to stand by unmoved. He whistles for the dog; Cæsar starts up, wags his tail and runs to meet his master. He squeaks out like a hurt chicken, and the hen hurries about with hanging wings and ruffled feathers, clucking to protect its injured brood. The barking of the dog, the mewing of the cat, the creaking of a passing wheelbarrow, follow with truth and rapidity. He repeats the tones sung to him by his master, though of considerable length, fully and faithfully. He runs over the quiverings of the canary, and the clear warblings of the Virginia nightingale, or red bird, with such supreme execution and effect, that the mortified songsters feel their own inferiority, and become altogether silent; while he seems in triumph to their defeat by redoubling his efforts, and pouring forth a tide of song, richly varied and pleasingly prolonged: it is well adapted for dressing the hair; mothers will find it excellent for the heads of their children, and to gentlemen of fashion it is recommended for the growth of whiskers.

Make of Hair.—The slight difference and pleasant cosmetic at recommended as the best application known for removing tan, pimples, sunburn, morphew and other transporary affections of the skin, have no connexion whatever with it, it completely removes the irritation so much complained of by gentlemen after the operation of shaving; it is perfectly innocent in its composition, containing neither acid, mercury, or any thing which can injure the most delicate skin, and is beautifully fragrant. Price 25 cents per vial.

The above choice articles are for sale by L. W. Glass, at the Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory, No. 92 South Third street, opposite the New Exchange; where may always be found an assortment of articles in his line, put up in the neatest style, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

aug 6—3t

CHOLERA MEDICINES.

SMALL boxes, containing the medicines recommended by the Physicians of the city, to be kept in families to provide for the sudden attacks of Spasmodic Cholera, with printed instructions in detail for the prevention, and a description of the symptoms of this terrible disease, with the mode of treatment during the absence or before the arrival of the physician. For sale by the subscriber at his drug and chemical store, No. 8 Mouse, and also at No. 312 Market street.

CHAS. MARSHALL.

aug 6—tf

Public Sale.

A GREEABLE to premises. Also, Parlor reclocating setting of Table Ware, on Monday, September 10th, at 10 o'clock, at the late residence of Mrs. Lawrence, (Lately deceased) No. 20 south Tenth street, without reserve, several hundred choice, rare and beautiful green house and hardy plants, in great variation, such as Orange Trees, Spatidora, Citron, &c. &c. also a select of 50 varieties of Dahlias, Roses, the usual collection of Greenhouse, with a great assortment of succulent plants, &c.—Catalogues ready by the day of sale.

Mr. Lawrence, the late owner, informs his friends and the public generally, that he has greatly increased his collection and has, at present, for sale, plants of all sizes, which he will sell on reasonable terms; he has now ready for sale several thousand plants of the Camellia Japonica, of the Double Red Variety, near 200 varieties of Hyacin, and a great variety of other Bulbous roots.

Orders promptly attended to, and plants packed to carry to any distance.

Amongst many curiosities not to be seen in any other place, the public are invited to see the Paper-flute Circles, a plant covering a space of full 20 feet, and growing in beautiful Bunches from April till the plant is cut off in the fall.

☞ All visitors are cautioned to keep on the main walks, and not in beside the plants.

aug 6—9

John C. Rang,

AT No. 124 St. John Street, 7 doors above Noble. Locks and White Smith and Machine maker; Whip and Braid manufacturer, (being the smallest in the largest kind. Also, Lamps, shoe pegging and tacking awls of all kinds, at the lowest cash prices, superior to any heretofore offered to the public, made on the most reasonable terms and warranted.

june 16—3mo

A Cure for Piles! Chemical Pile Ointment.

HÆMORRHOIDS or PILES are so common with all classes of people, and so troublesome and difficult to cure in every instance, that any thing interesting to the afflicted, is truly interesting. The following is an extract from the "*Chemical Pile Ointment*," by experience and observation of one of our most intelligent physicians and patients, who have made use of it, is decidedly superior in efficacy to any preparation, now in use. Its soothing and curative effects are unrivalled, as by the process, and attention to the general directions, a cure is speedily effected. It is put up in *Pocket-at Pots*, accompanied with some pathologic and practical information and directions for its use.

It gives universal satisfaction, and from one to four pots will effect a cure, under almost any circumstances. It is a knowledge of the public, and hereby refers to the absolute of invalids.

For sale by I. THOMPSON, N. W. corner of Second and Market streets, and J. F. Heinitsh, Lancaster, Pa. june 16—3mo

Orr's Patent Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has received letters patent for the improved method of making shoes without seams and heels in any degree, and will be prepared to execute orders from those who may favor him with their custom. He warrants them to be perfectly durable, as neat and easy, than the ordinary kind; having no seams to break or give pain, and has many reasons to believe they will be found more durable than any other kind now in use. Those in the trade will find it profitable and advantageous to purchasing a right.

Gentlemen from the country will receive immediate attention, either for patent rights or boots and shoes.

Rights for individuals \$10, in cash or satisfactory.

All counterfeits sold by said patent will be sued.

Patentee rights obtained in any part of the United States, accompanied with certificates, patterns and instructions.

☞ Agents wanted. CALEB A. ORR, Patentee.

June 23—ly No. 59 South Eighth st., Phila.

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